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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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Post Office in the United Kingdom.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.
Machinery Department,
4, Des Voeux Rd. Cent.
Phone 27.

No. 18,741. 號七十四百七千八萬一第 日四月五年午戊 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 22ND, 1918. 六拜禮 號二十二月六年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers 1463

FINEST
EGYPTIAN
CIGARETTES

F R I B O U R G
&
T R E Y E R
CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & Co.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75.

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JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS, DAMP PROOF, AMERI-
CAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of
Chilled Shot.
These Cartridges, made of the finest damp
proof material, steel lined inside with brass
casing 1/2" deep on the outside, are especially
made to withstand the effects of damp
climate and are second to none for reliability
in the field.
We have also received a consignment of
B.S.A. Air Rifles.

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STORE.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
In Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
Telephones 1210. [1903]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.		
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 "	to 10.00 "	" " 10 "
10.00 "	to 11.00 "	" " 15 "
11.00 "	to 12.45 p.m.	" " 15 "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 "	" " 10 "
1.15 "	to 1.45 "	" " 15 "
1.45 "	to 2.15 "	" " 10 "
2.15 "	to 3.00 "	" " 15 "
3.00 "	to 8.00 "	" " 10 "
NIGHT CARS.		
8.50 p.m.	and 9.00 p.m.	8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.		
1.00 p.m.	to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour
SUNDAYS.		
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 "	to 11.00 a.m.	" " 10 "
11.30 "	to 12.00 noon	" " 15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m.	to 3.30 "	" " 15 "
3.30 "	to 6.00 "	" " 10 "
6.00 "	to 8.30 "	" " 15 "
8.30 "	to 8.50 "	" " 10 "
NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days.		

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Compro Order representing Bank
Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. 1463

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, 10th JUNE, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through	No. 3 Local	No. 4 Through	No. 5 Local	No. 6 Through	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through	No. 9 Local	No. 10 Through	No. 11 Local	No. 12 Through	No. 13 Local	No. 14 Through	No. 15 Local	No. 16 Through	No. 17 Local	No. 18 Through	No. 19 Local	No. 20 Through	No. 21 Local	No. 22 Through	No. 23 Local	No. 24 Through
CANTON (Chai Sha Tsai)	dep.	7.30	dep.	7.30	dep.	7.30	dep.	7.30	dep.	7.30	dep.	7.30	dep.	7.30	dep.	7.30	dep.	7.30	dep.	7.30	dep.	7.30	dep.	7.30
SHIP LUNG (Chai Sha Tsai)	dep.	7.42	dep.	7.42	dep.	7.42	dep.	7.42	dep.	7.42	dep.	7.42	dep.	7.42	dep.	7.42	dep.	7.42	dep.	7.42	dep.	7.42	dep.	7.42
Shum Chun	dep.	7.50	dep.	7.50	dep.	7.50	dep.	7.50	dep.	7.50	dep.	7.50	dep.	7.50	dep.	7.50	dep.	7.50	dep.	7.50	dep.	7.50	dep.	7.50
Shum Shui	dep.	8.00	dep.	8.00	dep.	8.00	dep.	8.00	dep.	8.00	dep.	8.00	dep.	8.00	dep.	8.00	dep.	8.00	dep.	8.00	dep.	8.00	dep.	8.00
Shum Shui	dep.	8.10	dep.	8.10	dep.	8.10	dep.	8.10	dep.	8.10	dep.	8.10	dep.	8.10	dep.	8.10	dep.	8.10	dep.	8.10	dep.	8.10	dep.	8.10
Shum Shui	dep.	8.20	dep.	8.20	dep.	8.20	dep.	8.20	dep.	8.20	dep.	8.20	dep.	8.20	dep.	8.20	dep.	8.20	dep.	8.20	dep.	8.20	dep.	8.20
Shum Shui	dep.	8.30	dep.	8.30	dep.	8.30	dep.	8.30	dep.	8.30	dep.	8.30	dep.	8.30	dep.	8.30	dep.	8.30	dep.	8.30	dep.	8.30	dep.	8.30
Shum Shui	dep.	8.40	dep.	8.40	dep.	8.40	dep.	8.40	dep.	8.40	dep.	8.40	dep.	8.40	dep.	8.40	dep.	8.40	dep.	8.40	dep.	8.40	dep.	8.40
Shum Shui	dep.	8.50	dep.	8.50	dep.	8.50	dep.	8.50	dep.	8.50	dep.	8.50	dep.	8.50	dep.	8.50	dep.	8.50	dep.	8.50	dep.	8.50	dep.	8.50
Shum Shui	dep.	9.00	dep.	9.00	dep.	9.00	dep.	9.00	dep.	9.00	dep.	9.00	dep.	9.00	dep.	9.00	dep.	9.00	dep.	9.00	dep.	9.00	dep.	9.00
Shum Shui	dep.	9.10	dep.	9.10	dep.	9.10	dep.	9.10	dep.	9.10	dep.	9.10	dep.	9.10	dep.	9.10	dep.	9.10	dep.	9.10	dep.	9.10	dep.	9.10
Shum Shui	dep.	9.20	dep.	9.20	dep.	9.20	dep.	9.20	dep.	9.20	dep.	9.20	dep.	9.20	dep.	9.20	dep.	9.20	dep.	9.20	dep.	9.20	dep.	9.20
Shum Shui	dep.	9.30	dep.	9.30	dep.	9.30	dep.	9.30	dep.	9.30	dep.	9.30	dep.	9.30	dep.	9.30	dep.	9.30	dep.	9.30	dep.	9.30	dep.	9.30
Shum Shui	dep.	9.40	dep.	9.40	dep.	9.40	dep.	9.40	dep.	9.40	dep.	9.40	dep.	9.40	dep.	9.40	dep.	9.40	dep.	9.40	dep.	9.40	dep.	9.40
Shum Shui	dep.	9.50	dep.	9.50	dep.	9.50	dep.	9.50	dep.	9.50	dep.	9.50	dep.	9.50	dep.	9.50	dep.	9.50	dep.	9.50	dep.	9.50	dep.	9.50
Shum Shui	dep.	10.00	dep.	10.00	dep.	10.00	dep.	10.00	dep.	10.00	dep.	10.00	dep.	10.00	dep.	10.00	dep.	10.00	dep.	10.00	dep.	10.00	dep.	10.00
Shum Shui	dep.	10.10	dep.	10.10	dep.	10.10	dep.	10.10	dep.	10.10	dep.	10.10	dep.	10.10	dep.	10.10	dep.	10.10	dep.	10.10	dep.	10.10	dep.	10.10
Shum Shui	dep.	10.20	dep.	10.20	dep.	10.20	dep.	10.20	dep.	10.20	dep.	10.20	dep.	10.20	dep.	10.20	dep.	10.20	dep.	10.20	dep.	10.20	dep.	10.20
Shum Shui	dep.	10.30	dep.	10.30	dep.	10.30	dep.	10.30	dep.	10.30	dep.	10.30	dep.	10.30	dep.	10.30	dep.	10.30	dep.	10.30	dep.	10.30	dep.	10.30
Shum Shui	dep.	10.40	dep.	10.40	dep.	10.40	dep.	10.40	dep.	10.40	dep.	10.40	dep.	10.40	dep.	10.40	dep.	10.40	dep.	10.40	dep.	10.40	dep.	10.40
Shum Shui	dep.	10.50	dep.	10.50	dep.	10.50	dep.	10.50	dep.	10.50	dep.	10.50	dep.	10.50	dep.	10.50	dep.	10.50	dep.	10.50	dep.	10.50	dep.	10.50
Shum Shui	dep.	11.00	dep.	11.00	dep.	11.00	dep.	11.00	dep.	11.00	dep.	11.00	dep.	11.00	dep.	11.00	dep.	11.00	dep.	11.00	dep.	11.00	dep.	11.00

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through	No. 3 Local	No. 4 Through	No. 5 Local	No. 6 Through	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through	No. 9 Local	No. 10 Through	No. 11 Local	No. 12 Through	No. 13 Local	No. 14 Through	No. 15 Local	No. 16 Through	No. 17 Local	No. 18 Through	No. 19 Local	No. 20 Through	No. 21 Local	No. 22 Through	No. 23 Local	No. 24 Through
SHIP LUNG (Chai Sha Tsai)	dep.	7.30	dep.	7.30	dep.	7.30	dep.	7.30	dep.	7.30	dep.	7.30	dep.	7.30	dep.	7.30	dep.	7.30	dep.	7.30	dep.	7.30	dep.	7.30
Shum Chun	dep.	7.42	dep.	7.42	dep.	7.42	dep.	7.42	dep.	7.42	dep.	7.42	dep.	7.42	dep.	7.42	dep.	7.42	dep.	7.42	dep.	7.42	dep.	7.42
Shum Shui	dep.	7.50	dep.	7.50	dep.	7.50	dep.	7.50	dep.	7.50	dep.	7.50	dep.	7.50	dep.	7.50	dep.	7.50	dep.	7.50	dep.	7.50	dep.	7.50
Shum Shui	dep.	8.00	dep.	8.00	dep.	8.00	dep.	8.00	dep.	8.00	dep.	8.00	dep.	8.00	dep.	8.00	dep.	8.00	dep.	8.00	dep.	8.00	dep.	8.00
Shum Shui	dep.	8.10	dep.	8.10	dep.	8.10	dep.	8.10	dep.	8.10	dep.	8.10	dep.	8.10	dep.	8.10	dep.	8.10	dep.	8.10	dep.	8.10	dep.	8.10
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Shum Shui	dep.	8.40	dep.	8.40	dep.	8.40	dep.	8.40	dep.	8.40	dep.	8.40	dep.	8.40	dep.	8.40	dep.	8.40	dep.	8.40	dep.	8.40	dep.	8.40
Shum Shui	dep.	8.50	dep.	8.50	dep.	8.50	dep.	8.50	dep.	8.50	dep.	8.50	dep.	8.50	dep.	8.50	dep.	8.50	dep.	8.50	dep.	8.50	dep.	8.50
Shum Shui	dep.	9.00	dep.	9.00	dep.	9.00	dep.	9.00	dep.	9.00	dep.	9.00	dep.	9.00	dep.	9.00	dep.	9.00	dep.	9.00	dep.	9.00	dep.	9.00
Shum Shui	dep.	9.10	dep.	9.10	dep.	9.10	dep.	9.10	dep.	9.10	dep.	9.10	dep.	9.10	dep.	9.10	dep.	9.10	dep.	9.10	dep.	9.10	dep.	9.10
Shum Shui	dep.	9.20	dep.	9.20	dep.	9.20	dep.	9.20	dep.	9.20	dep.	9.20	dep.	9.20	dep.	9.20	dep.	9.20	dep.	9.20	dep.	9.20	dep.	9.20
Shum Shui	dep.	9.30	dep.	9.30	dep.	9.30	dep.	9.30	dep.	9.30	dep.	9.30	dep.	9.30	dep.	9.30	dep.	9.30	dep.	9.30	dep.	9.30	dep.	9.30
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Shum Shui	dep.	10.40	dep.	10.40	dep.	10.40	dep.	10.40	dep.	10.40	dep.	10.40	dep.	10.40	dep.	10.40	dep.	10.40	dep.	10.40	dep.	10.40	dep.	10.40
Shum Shui	dep.	10.50	dep.	10.50	dep.	10.50	dep.	10.50	dep.	10.50	dep.	10.50	dep.	10.50	dep.	10.50	dep.	10.50	dep.	10.50	dep.	10.50	dep.	10.50
Shum Shui	dep.	11.00	dep.	11.00	dep.	11.00	dep.	11.00	dep.	11.00	dep.	11.00	dep.	11.00	dep.	11.00	dep.	11.00	dep.	11.00	dep.	11.00	dep.	11.00

Will stop at Taiipo and Shoung Shui for First Class Passengers on Notice
being given to the guard.

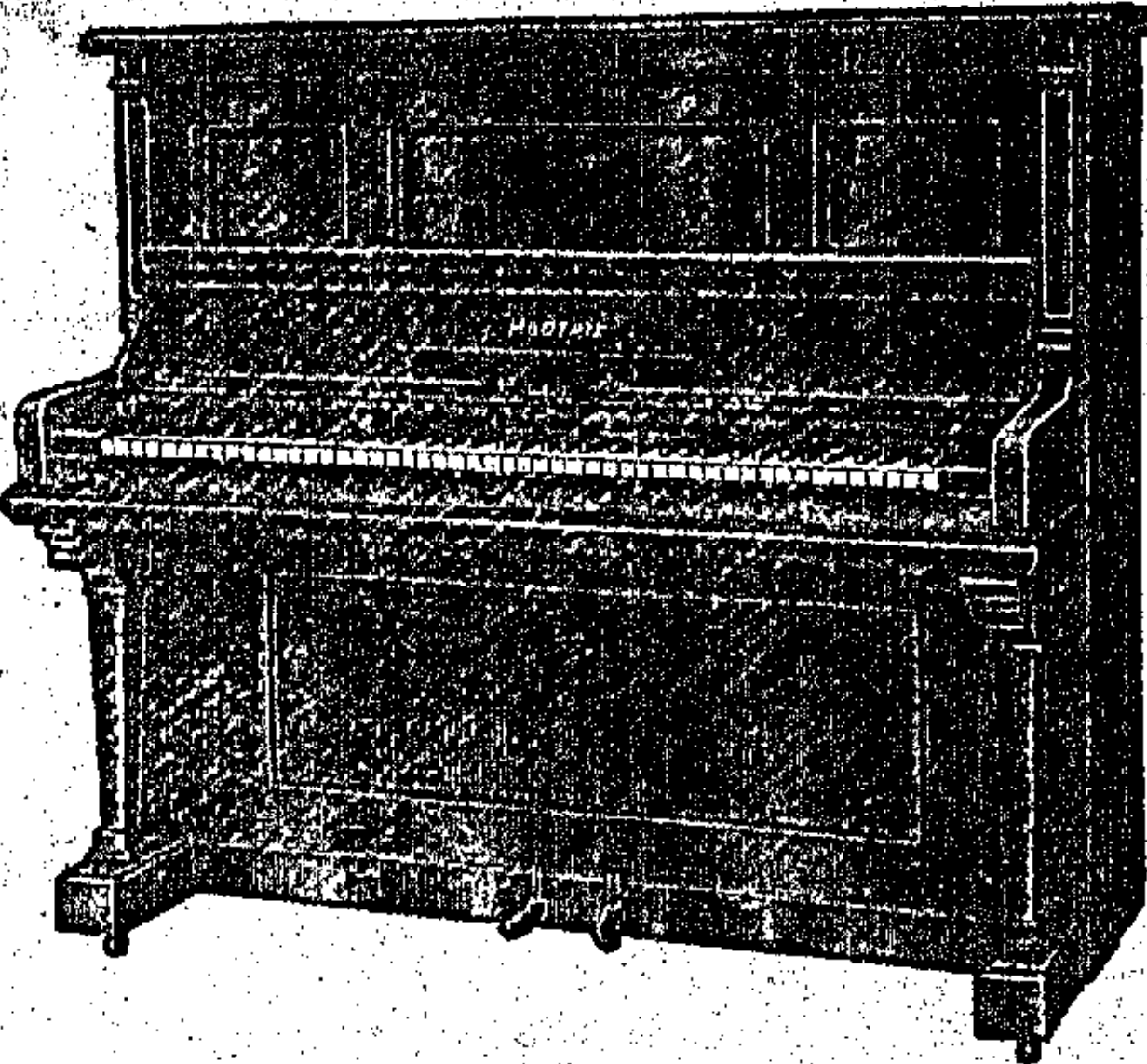
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this
table will connect with the trains as shown.

MOUTRIE PIANOS

Represent the highest degree of perfection in artistic construction, combined with the embodiment of forty years' experience.

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EASY TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED.

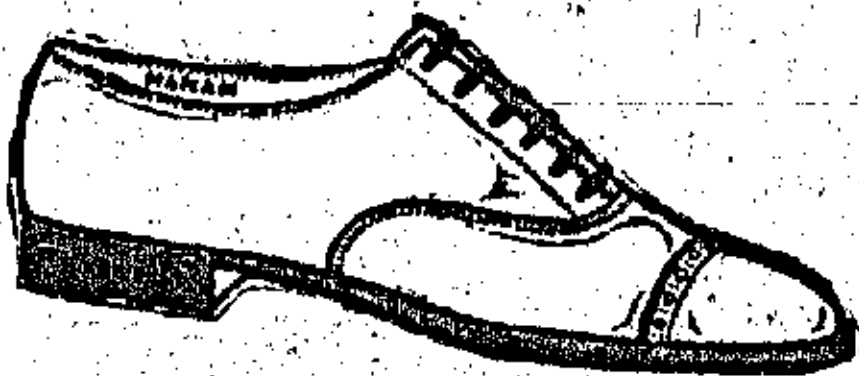
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[22-6]

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& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

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Telephone 29.

LA MINERVA

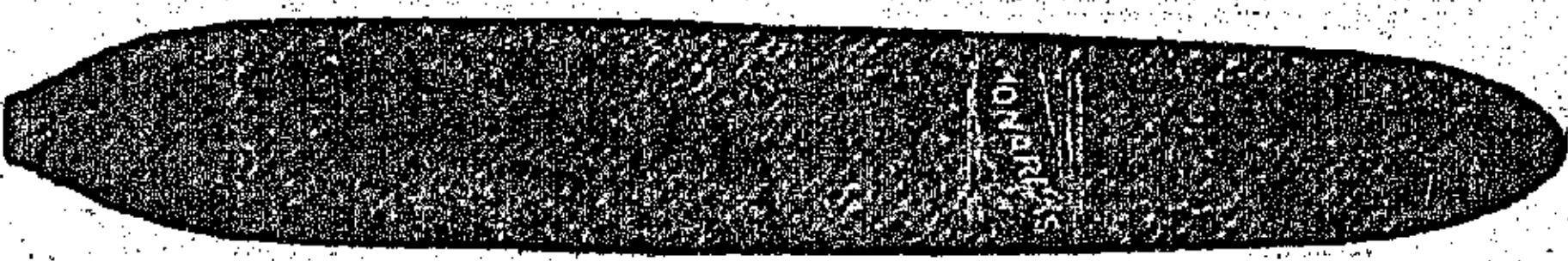
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ESTABLISHED 1863.



MINISTROS

A Cigar that has stood the test of time. Covered with the finest Sumatra leaf. in Boxes of 25 \$3.50



MONARCAS

One of the most popular Cigars of the La Minerva family. It is covered with the finest Sumatra leaf. in Boxes of 25 \$2.50

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

[1861]

For INDIGESTION

FLATULENCE ACIDITY BILIOUSNESS

Indigestion, with the train of ills which almost invariably follows, such as flatulence, acidity, heartburn, headaches, biliousness, constipation, loss of tone or vigour, can be prevented or banished. The first step towards prevention or cure is to get the organs of digestion—stomach, liver, and bowels—working efficiently. Mother Seigel's Syrup is the recognised standard remedy for digestive ailments. Its value has been proved in thousands upon thousands of cases. This is because Mother Seigel's Syrup goes direct to the root of the trouble. It acts gently but effectively on the organs of digestion, strengthening and stimulating them to healthy activity. Thus it ensures the proper digestion of the food you eat, and the extraction and assimilation of the nourishment it contains. Good food well digested is the true source of all physical strength and well-being. Put Mother Seigel's Syrup to the test yourself.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

SHOULD TAKE

THE NATION'S URGENT NEED.

SIR A. GEDDES ON THE SITUATION

"THE LITTLE 'ONES' AND THE LITTLE 'TENS' MAY MEAN EVERYTHING."

Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service, was the guest of the Association of Chambers of Commerce at a luncheon at the Connaught Rooms recently, at which Sir Algernon Firth presided. The following telegram was read from the King:—

"The King has received with much pleasure and satisfaction the resolution adopted at the annual meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, and thanks the delegates assembled in conference for the kind sentiments to which their telegram gives expression. His Majesty specially appreciates the loyal and patriotic spirit evinced in their assurance to make any sacrifice necessary to assist our soldiers and sailors to victory." (Cheers.)

Replying to the toast of his health, Sir Auckland Geddes explained how great was the need for men for the Army to meet the difficulties and requirements of this critical time. They knew how serious the position in France was, how heavy the fighting had been, and they could guess how heavy our casualties were. Early this year he laid before Parliament certain proposals regarding provision to be made for the maintenance of the forces during 1918. They anticipated then that at an earlier date than now seemed possible the forces of America would be more strongly represented on the European battlefield. They all know what great difficulties that great country had had to meet. They knew of the shocking weather conditions during the winter, and how seriously those had interfered with transportation. The effect was that the contribution of America to the fighting and striking forces of the Allies amounted to a smaller total than at that time they hoped it would be. As a result the load upon Great Britain was heavier than it seemed reasonable to anticipate that it would be. Not only so, but Germany, freed from all anxiety on her Eastern front, struck at the British Army on the Western front, and was still striking. Our reserves were calculated on a basis that enabled us to meet the initial stages of the great German offensive. If it occurred, and were directed against us, they knew now that the blows which we had had to meet were only the first of what would be a long series, and if that were the case we should have this time to make further provision for the summer and the autumn months. "That is what we are doing now," he proceeded. "The dimensions of the preparation which we have to make are very great. We are going to require a vast number of men—I wish I could tell you the figures. I am not going to mention any figure with regard to the supplies of man-power which will be required, but the figure is very large indeed. We have already this year raised a considerable number of men; it is giving nothing away when I tell you that we ran into six figures quite a long time ago in the preparation for this year's fighting. We have to go on adding man-power to the reserves of our fighting forces, and that means, unfortunately but inevitably, subtracting man-power from civil enterprises and from civil life generally."

There were, he said, certain enterprises and undertakings of civil life from which they could not abstract man-power, and he instanced shipbuilding, with its allied industries, and munitions. That narrowed their recruiting field down greatly, and threw a heavy strain upon the civil activities of the country. Many people said they should take all the young men from the munition industries, leaving the older men and women to carry on. They had taken many young men, but could not take all, because a business without young men was soon incapable of reacting upon a special occasion, as the munition business had reacted recently. So they were forced to recognise that the inevitable strain of providing men for the fighting forces of the Crown must fall upon what was only one section—although a great section—and not upon the whole of the country. Their proposals were first of all to provide for the actual fighting units of our Armies, young men, as young as they could get them, and they proposed to do that by asking for power in Parliament to enable them to effect a clean cut of young men, and to determine exactly the limits to which that cut would extend. He recognised fully that that would be death and disaster to many an industry, but it was a lesser evil than death and disaster to the nation as a whole. (Cheers.) Their next proposal was to ask for powers to raise the military age to 50, and by Order in Council, if necessary, to 55. Many had said that it was nonsense to take men of 50, but his answer was that there were not enough men to hand in the armed forces, in the shipbuilding and munition industries. Therefore they must accept that alternative. These older men were not ideal material for the front line, but there were many things outside the front line which they could do. No one knew how this great battle was going, and at the worst it might end with Germany in possession of the Channel ports of France, and then we should need an army in England, and the older men must form that army, because we could not spare the younger men. Not only that, but behind the armies in all theatres of the war stretch the rearward services—the A.S.C. the Army Medical Corps, the Army Ordnance Corps, and so on. These could well be manned by men whom we had been accustomed to call "over military age."

"The real crisis of the war is drawing nearer and nearer. It is bound to come now, with this year, I think, a crisis in which the last man in the fighting forces may count. You never know but what a small handful of men may turn the scale in these colossal battles. We are apt to say, 'What does one man or ten men matter?' but it is the little 'ones' and the little 'tens' that may in the end mean everything. Therefore, what I ask you to do, you, who have influence to bear, is to help us to work out this problem. It is a problem of the life and death of the nation." (Cheers.)

Mr. Hingworth (Postmaster-General) said the situation was causing grave anxiety to the Government. That morning there had been heavy fighting in France, where the Germans were making a superhuman effort to get control of the coal area being worked by the French and from which they were now getting 10,000,000 tons of coal a year.

Mr. Cecil Beck (Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of National Service) said that if we were beaten everything went, not only England, Britain, and the Empire, but the whole of the happiness and liberty of the world.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BRITISH CEMENT FOR HOLLAND.

RESULT OF INVESTIGATIONS.

The Committee appointed by the Minister of Blockade to inquire whether it is desirable that the export of cement from this country to Holland should be resumed when the general embargo on exports is raised in their report that they have no hesitation in recommending the resumption of the export of this material when the political situation permits, and that they see no reason for applying to it any more drastic conditions than those previously in force. Investigation of the assertion that British cement was reaching the enemy through Holland, and was actually being used in the construction of German "pill-boxes," at the front, demonstrated that the only direct evidence to this effect had proved, in fact, either to lead to an opposite conclusion or to be negative in character.

Mr. R. H. Harry Stanger chemically analysed samples procured through the War Office, and he states: "I am of opinion that no cement from this country has been used in making concrete on the Western front. No evidence was forthcoming that cement had been smuggled from Holland into Germany or Belgium. It is pointed out that Germany is the largest European producer of cement, and that during the war she has continued to supply Holland as well as Denmark, and perhaps Norway. She possesses a large surplus for military purposes, and moreover, has the resources of Belgium to draw upon. The Committee consider that where, as in the case of cement, Great Britain has an opportunity of competing with Germany in neutral markets, it is of great importance that every advantage should be taken of it, not only for the benefit of the trade concerned for the improvement of the exchange, and for the general good of the country, but also to secure the political goodwill of the neutral country concerned, to weaken its dependence on Germany, and, above all, to combat as far as possible the dangerous system of specific exchanges.

there are great requirements for men at the aerodromes. This is work which can well be done by older men. Every older man employed on such work saves a younger man, who may be placed where his youth and fitness will be of greater benefit. We have done everything we can to safeguard here and safeguard there the civil industries of the country, but the time has now come, the emergency is so great, and the need for men so pressing, that these considerations must go. That is why we are raising the military age. There are not enough men to meet the demand without the services of the older men. Besides that, we are cancelling a large number of exemptions held on occupational grounds by men up to the present military age. These men—some will be young, more right up to 45 or 46—will fall into the general pool of men whom we are now calling to the colours. We know how serious will be the dislocation which will result in many industries. It cannot be avoided."

They did not want to cause unnecessary damage to the social fabric. Necessary damage they must face as part of the necessary cost of the war, but unnecessary damage arising from stupidity would be a real catastrophe. To assist in avoiding this his Department wanted help from every man in the country. They had organised against such a time as this by decentralising the work of the National Service Ministry, and he implored business people, if they saw stupid things being done, or men taken from the wrong places or left in wrong places, not to stand by and say that the local officials were fools, but to help to put things right.

"Many men speaking to me," he said, "convey the impression that everyone working for the Government regards himself as a superman. I do not, and I know my Department is not constituted of supermen. They are very human, and will make mistakes. I believe that with everyone working together, we shall get the best results for the country and get the most men out of the civil life without doing unnecessary damage to industry. If we do this we shall be able not only to maintain our forces, but to expand them until we have beaten down this power swung here and there by the Military Government of Germany, and we want to do that without wrecking our social fabric. We cannot afford to have internal dissension. We have to unite, and we are united, and we must work together as one man if we are to get the best out of the country, and I believe we shall get it, in the course of the next few weeks."

"The real crisis of the war is drawing nearer and nearer. It is bound to come now, with this year, I think, a crisis in which the last man in the fighting forces may count. You never know but what a small handful of men may turn the scale in these colossal battles. We are apt to say, 'What does one man or ten men matter?' but it is the little 'ones' and the little 'tens' that may in the end mean everything. Therefore, what I ask you to do, you, who have influence to bear, is to help us to work out this problem. It is a problem of the life and death of the nation." (Cheers.)

Mr. Hingworth (Postmaster-General) said the situation was causing grave anxiety to the Government. That morning there had been heavy fighting in France, where the Germans were making a superhuman effort to get control of the coal area being worked by the French and from which they were now getting 10,000,000 tons of coal a year.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

ATTACHED.
No. 528 Pte. A. S. Gubbay, "B" Co., is attached to the Engineer Co., dated 13th June, 1918.
No. 684 Pte. J. Hooper, "B" Co., is attached to the H.K.P. (R.), dated 19th June, 1918.

LEAVE.
No. 590 Pte. J. D. Lloyd, "B" Co., is granted leave for the duration of the war, from 18th June, 1918.

Corpl. W. H. Bell, "B" Co., is granted 3 months' leave, on medical grounds, from 22nd June, 1918.
Corpl. H. C. Lowick, "A" Co., is granted 3 months' leave, on medical grounds, to date from day of departure.

Pte. S. H. Dodwell, "B" Co., is granted 6 weeks' extension of leave, from 11th August, 1918.
Pte. A. Mountain, S.B. Section, is granted 14 days' leave, from 28th June, 1918.

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE.
N.C.O.s and men wishing to fire at King's Park or at the Peak Range in the morning, instead of at King's Park in the afternoon, are requested to send their names to their Platoon Commanders, who will forward them to the Adjutant.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPT. J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHERS' BATTERY.

Tuesday, 25th June:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. New Layers' Class only.
5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. New D.R.F. Class only.

Thursday, 27th June:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Full drill.
5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. New Layers' Class only.

Friday, 28th June:—
5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. Full drill.
ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPT. W. RUSSELL.

21st to 26th June:—
E. L. Manning Nightly—Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6.45 p.m. Electricians at 7 p.m.

Officers next for duty:—Belchers, Capt. Russell; Lycemum, Capt. James; Stonecutters, 2nd-Lieut. Brown.

Instruction for higher ratings and N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty:—Class 1 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/-) exam. Class 2 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings, under Staff-Serpts. Owendene and Parsons, R.E., and Sergt. Day, H.K.D.C. Class 3 at Lycemum at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays under Staff-Serpts. Barclay and White, R.E., and Sergt. Williams, H.K.D.C. Detail of duties at Lycemum from 1st to 14th July inclusive is posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

PARADES—A COMPANY.
Saturday, 22nd June:—
2.30 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Platoons parade at Statue Pier for Judging Distance Test. Dress: Drill order.

Tuesday, 25th June:—
5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at Headquarters. T.E.T. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 26th June:—
5.30 p.m. N.C.O.s of Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons (as detailed by Platoon Commanders) at Headquarters T.E.T.

Friday, 28th June:—
5.30 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons of Murray Parade Ground. T.E.T. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

No. 1 Platoon will parade during the week for T.E.T. as ordered by Platoon Sergeant.

"A" COMPANY.
Tuesday, 25th June:—
5.30 p.m. Nos. 5, 6, and 7 Platoons on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay. Open order movements. Dress: Drill order.

2.30 p.m. No. 8 Platoon at Kowloon Docks. Open order movements.

Thursday, 27th June:—
5.30 p.m. N.C.O.s of No. 7 Platoon (as detailed by Platoon Commander) at Headquarters. T.E.T.

Saturday, 29th June:—
2.30 p.m. Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 Platoons parade at Statue Pier for Judging Distance Test. Dress: Drill order.

Kowloon and Quarry Bay residents will parade as ordered by O.C.s. Nos. 7 and 8 Platoons.

MACHINE-GUN COMPANY.
Saturday, 22nd June:—
Half of the Company (as detailed by Company Commander) parade for Judging Distance Test. Hongkong residents at Statue Pier at 2.30 p.m. Kowloon residents as specially instructed by Company Commander. Dress: Drill order (with rifles).

Monday, 24th June:—
5.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks, Nos. 1 and 2 Guns only. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order with rifles, two small pouches and 15 rounds dummy cartridges.

Tuesday, 25th June:—
7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun at Headquarters. Dress, as above.

Wednesday, 26th June:—
5.10 p.m. Nos. 4 and 5 Guns at Headquarters. Dress, as above.

Friday, 28th June:—
7.10 a.m. Beginners' Class at Headquarters.

Saturday, 29th June:—
Half of the Company (as detailed by Company Commander) parade for Judging Distance Test. Hongkong residents at Statue Pier at 2.30

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

SINISTER GERMAN EFFORTS.

An address on "A Self-Supporting Empire" was given by Mr. Edward Saunders (delegate of the South African Federated Chamber of Industries) at a meeting at the Royal Automobile Club recently, in furtherance of the objects of the British Empire Producers Organization.

Mr. Saunders, speaking of the origin of the organization, said that in 1915 a very decided attempt was made by Germany and German agents to introduce contracts for the disposal of German goods in our markets after the war. Those contracts, which, it was stated, had the sanction of the Board of Trade, were presented in London with the object of getting people to agree at the end of the war to bind themselves to take German goods for this country. A gentleman who was associated with a large engineering firm in Glasgow saw one of the proposed terms of contract, and immediately, with the assistance of a few friends, formed the nucleus of what was now probably the largest organization of its kind in the British Empire. Their object was to induce people from every part of the Empire to formulate a policy to counteract this movement, which they considered a most serious and sinister one, and their appeal had been responded to in every direction with alacrity.

A member of the audience criticized the policy advocated by the previous speakers, and said that this was not the time when all the nations allied with us were helping to fight this war, to come forward and say: "When the war is over we don't want anything to do with you; we are going to have a self-supporting Empire."

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.

POLICE SCHOOL.

Headquarters Club, 5.30 p.m. Monday, June 24th.—No. 3 Platoon. Tuesday, June 25th.—No. 4 Platoon. Wednesday, June 26th.—No. 5 Platoon. Thursday, June 27th.—No. 6 Platoon.

By Order.
T. F. Hough,
A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.
Hongkong, June 21st, 1918.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

NO. 2 V.A.D.

Thursday, June 27th:—
8 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill. No. 3 V.A.D.

Tuesday, June 25th:—
1.15 p.m. Bandaging Class. Wednesday, June 26th:—
2.30 p.m. Band practice.

Thursday, June 27th:—
1.15 p.m. Recruit drill. Saturday, June 29th:—
2.30 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill. 2.30 Band practice.

NO. 4 V.A.D.
Tuesday, June 25th:—
1.20 p.m. First aid class. Thursday, June 27th:—
1.20 p.m. Bandaging practice.

Friday, June 28th:—
4.30 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill. No. 5 V.A.D.

Friday, June 28th:—
5.15 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill. VICTORIA HUSBAND DIVISION.

Friday, June 28th:—
3.30 p.m. Nursing practice. (Sd.) E. RALPHS,
District Supt. in Charge of District.
Hongkong, June 22nd, 1918.

5 p.m. Kowloon residents as specially instructed by Company Commander. Dress: Drill order (with rifles).

MOUNTED SECTION.
Saturday, 22nd June:—
2.30 p.m. Parade at Statue Pier for Judging Distance Test. Dress: Drill order.

Monday, 24th June:—
5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Drill order.

Thursday, 27th June:—
5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Drill order without rifles.

SIGNALING SECTION.
Saturday, 22nd June:—
2.30 p.m. Half of the Section (as detailed by Company Commander) parade at Statue Pier for Judging Distance Test. Dress: Drill order (with rifles).

Tuesday, 25th June:—
5.30 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Saturday, 29th June:—
2.30 p.m. Half of the Section (as detailed by Company Commander) parade at Statue Pier for Judging Distance Test. Dress: Drill order (with rifles).

RECRUITS.
Monday, 24th, and Friday, 28th June:—
5.30 p.m. All units except "D" Co. on Murray Parade Ground, under Serpts. Oxberry, Edmonds (Monday) and Meade (Friday). Dress: Drill order.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY 2ND-LEUT. J. E. W. BEARD.

STRENGTH.
Section Commanders will give the O.C. a list of all members of their sections together with their ages, addresses, and, if possible, telephone numbers. Lists to be in not later than Saturday, 29th June.

Members of the Band to be given on a list by themselves.

PARADES.
Wednesday, 26th June:—
5.30 p.m. Swimming. Fall in at Blake Pier.

Saturday, 29th June:—
1.30 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections fall in at Headquarters to proceed to Sai Wan.

G. E. STEWART, Capt. Adjutant, H.K.D.C.
Hongkong, June 21st, 1918.

WAR BOND DRAWING. FIRST AND SECOND PRIZES WON BY HONGKONG RESIDENTS. COMPLETE LIST OF WINNING NUMBERS.

The Theatre Royal was crowded yesterday afternoon when the drawing of war bonds, under the auspices of the Hongkong St. George's Society, took place. One hundred thousand tickets, as is known, were issued for sale at \$5 each, and of these 90,000 were sold. The gross yield, therefore, was \$450,000 and after the deduction of \$10,000 for estimated expenses, a sum of \$440,000 was left for distribution. Twenty-five per cent. of this amount, or \$110,000, goes to War Charities, leaving \$330,000 for the prizes as shown below.

No reasonable person will cavil at the arrangements made for the drawing. In the first place, the whole proceedings were as public as possible and everything had been carefully rehearsed so that no time should be wasted. All the protagonists were, of course, on the stage. Upon the left hand side was the table for the members of the Committee who recorded the numbers as they were announced. On the right, Mr. A. R. Lowe presided over the urn from which the number of the prize was extracted and in the centre were the five urns from which the numbers themselves were drawn. Everything went like clockwork. Mr. H. C. Sandford, the honorary treasurer, presided over the bell. In answer to his signal Mr. Lowe's urn was twirled. Out shot a number. Mr. Lowe examined it and announced the result to the expectant public—the 40th, 50th or 60th prize as the case might be. Then the bell tinkled again and the five urns in the centre were called upon to do their duty. Each was in charge of two men; one turned the handle, the other seized upon the numeral which came out, put it back again immediately into the urn, and hung up in front of him the corresponding numeral on a large piece of cardboard. After the five numerals had been exhibited for a few seconds, the bell rang again. The pieces of cardboard were taken down. Mr. Lowe was called upon for another prize number and the same process was repeated until the whole of the 103 prizes had been drawn. The full drawing occupied one hour and twenty minutes. Several times numbers of tickets came out which had not been sold. These included 99,875; 99,752; 99,692; 99,458; 80,853; 44,079 and 96,975. One of these numbers—99,975—would have won the third prize so that if a sporting syndicate had been formed in Hongkong to buy up the whole of the unsold tickets it would have been in pocket some \$15,000 or \$20,000. When a ticket was drawn which had not been sold it meant simply that the drawing for that particular prize had to be made over again.

At the Committee table were the Hon. Mr. Holyoak, President of St. George's Society; His Honour Mr. H. J. Gompertz, Vice-President; Mr. N. J. Stubb; the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, representing the Chinese community; and Mr. H. C. Sandford, hon. treasurer.

Mr. Lowe was assisted at his urn by Mr. Martin.

Those in charge of the five central urns were Mr. F. A. Wells and Mr. A. G. Coppin; Mr. Leakin and Mr. Mansfield; Mr. Dransfield and Mr. Oswald; Mr. Owen and Mr. Bateman; Mr. K. de C. Longmire and Mr. T. J. Fisher.

LOCAL PRIZES.

The first prize was drawn after about fifteen minutes, and there was a thrill of excitement when the number went up and Mr. Sandford announced that it had been sold in Hongkong by Messrs. Moutrie & Co. The second prize was drawn practically at the end of the list. This also has been won by someone in Hongkong. Another prize—the smallest of all—remains in the Colony, it being won by a ticket sold by Mr. A. F. Wells. There was some little amusement when this last announcement was made, for as the value of the prize is \$25 it came as something in the nature of an anti-climax when everyone was speculating who was the winner of the \$27,000.

AN APPEAL TO PRIZE-WINNERS.

In declaring the drawing open, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak thanked all those who had assisted so ably in bringing the drawing to such a successful conclusion. It must be perfectly obvious to every one, he said, that you cannot sell 90,000 tickets in a drawing like this without a tremendous amount of work

behind the scenes. That has been carried out, in the main, by Mr. H. C. Sandford, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, who is the hon. treasurer, Mr. Bentley, who has now gone home to fight, who was the hon. secretary, his successor, Mr. Wells, and, later, Mr. Brister in connection with the War Bond drawing itself, and by the Advertising Committee and a whole host of friends in all parts of the East.

When the drawing was completed, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, addressing those present said: As far as we can state, though we are not quite certain about it, both the first and second tickets were sold in Hongkong. I want to make an appeal through the Press to those who won fairly substantial prizes to remember the sacred cause for which this drawing was started, namely, War Charities, and I hope they will retain a portion of the prizes for War Charities of Hongkong. (Cheers.)

The full list of prizes is as follows:

Prize.	Ticket No.
1st	\$170,250 11820
2nd	52,875 51084
3rd	35,250 80415
4th	10,000 04269
5th	10,000 18008
6th	7,500 37815
7th	7,500 01730
8th	5,000 19275
9th	5,000 40948
10th	2,500 25592
11th	2,500 45094
12th	2,000 05186
13th	2,000 88112
14th	2,000 20047
15th	2,000 40739
16th	2,000 16159
17th	1,000 14925
18th	1,000 03730
19th	1,000 09546
20th	1,000 01494
21st	1,000 45489
22nd	1,000 08825
23rd	700 43591
24th	700 86237
25th	700 46220
26th	700 68372
27th	700 50250
28th	700 78983
29th	700 18450
30th	700 02483
31st	700 15043
32nd	400 73203
33rd	400 94800
34th	400 40940
35th	400 01864
36th	400 77280
37th	400 41403
38th	400 02704
39th	400 01721
40th	400 38520
41st	400 24132
42nd	400 74812
43rd	400 59805
44th	300 06880
45th	300 52832
46th	300 04474
47th	300 01074
48th	300 59337
49th	300 40788
50th	300 52938
51st	300 11518
52nd	300 49941
53rd	300 22828
54th	300 63335
55th	300 23090
56th	300 85745
57th	300 70283
58th	300 58376
59th	300 49402
60th	300 26480
61st	200 27586
62nd	200 03801
63rd	200 54292
64th	200 70010
65th	200 15076
66th	200 17028
67th	200 80803
68th	200 01184
69th	200 42890
70th	200 18375
71st	200 70244
72nd	200 21136
73rd	200 07574
74th	200 07551
75th	200 62236
76th	200 69335
77th	200 99707
78th	200 42312
79th	200 18748
80th	100 40506
81st	100 93955
82nd	100 13270
83rd	100 39552
84th	100 56752
85th	100 24718
86th	100 13883
87th	100 67017
88th	100 95688
89th	100 00387
90th	100 72458
91st	100 55898
92nd	100 92868
93rd	100 09493
94th	100 85577
95th	100 56870
96th	100 04044
97th	100 09923
98th	100 73533
99th	100 82124
100th	100 15975
101st	100 31560
102nd	25 44079

Winning tickets should be presented at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

THE WINNER OF THE FIRST PRIZE.

It is understood that the winner of the first prize is Mr. A. D. MacDonald, power-house engineer of the Hongkong Tramway Company.

The second prize ticket was sold at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

THE DEPORTATION CASE. LEAVE TO APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

In the Full Court, yesterday, before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.) and the Puisne Judges (Mr. Gompertz, Mr. Pollock, K.C., representing Mr. Li Hong Mi, asked leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the judgment delivered by the Supreme Court recently in the action brought by Mr. Li Hong Mi against certain Government officials.

It will be remembered that the deportation of Mr. Li Hong Mi, a solicitor's interpreter who was formerly in the Government service from which he retired on pension, was ordered by the Governor-in-Council, Mr. Li Hong Mi, who is a natural-born British subject, brought an action to have the Deportation Order quashed, and claimed damages against the Attorney-General, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and the Captain Superintendent of Police. The action was dismissed, and it is against this judgment that appeal is now to be made.

Mr. Li Hong Mi is represented by Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. and Mr. Alabaster, O.B.E. (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist). The case for the Government was conducted by Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., O.B.E., and the Attorney-General (Mr. J. H. Kemp, C.B.E.).

Mr. Pollock, in making his application, pointed out that the question involved in the appeal was one of great general and public importance and one, moreover, which affected the liberty of the appellant. With regard to the right of appeal direct from their Lordships to the Privy Council, without going before the Court comprising the three judges, Mr. Pollock mentioned that he had seen the Attorney-General on that point, and the Crown was satisfied that he was taking the right course.

The Chief Justice: I quite agree.

Mr. Pollock then quoted authorities with the object of showing that their Lordships had power to grant leave to appeal on the ground of the question being one of great general or public importance, and mentioned that the Attorney-General was not going to contest that the point involved came within that description. There was also the question of the appropriate amount of security to be put up. It was shown that security not exceeding \$5,000 had to be provided, and Mr. Pollock contended that the average amount usual in these cases was £200.

The Puisne Judge: Cannot the amount be agreed?

Mr. Pollock: Perhaps it can.

The Chief Justice: I should have thought there would be no trouble in coming to an agreement with the Attorney-General. I suppose he wants sufficient security to cover costs. If there is any difficulty in the matter it could be dealt with in Chambers.

Mr. Pollock: We will endeavour to come to an arrangement with the Crown, and if we cannot do that your Lordships will give us liberty to apply in Chambers.

The Attorney-General: The defendants do not propose to ask for costs in this action up to the date of your Lordships' decision, but that is without prejudice with regard to the rights they may have in future proceedings.

Leave to appeal was then granted.

CHARTERING A STEAMER.

JUDGMENT FOR PLAINTIFFS.

A case of considerable interest in shipping circles came up for hearing last week at the Supreme Court before His Honour, the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.).

The case was one in which the Wo Fat Sing and Luen Hing Steamship Company claimed \$52,193.35; damages for breach of contract, from the Soon Seng Steamship Company.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., with Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Harston & Deacon), appeared for plaintiffs, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. Hall, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) for the defendants.

Plaintiffs' case was that on or about April 15th the defendant firm entered into a contract with the plaintiffs to charter the s.s. *Pheupen* for twelve months. The confirmation note was signed by Messrs. Snowman & Co. on behalf of the plaintiff, on April 16th, and by Mr. Lo Siu Pak, on behalf of the defendants, and the chop of the firm was on it. After the confirmation note had been signed the prepared charter was

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY. ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER.

A Chinese was charged with attempting to murder another Chinese at West Point.

Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the defendant.

Inspector MacDonald said that complainant was still in hospital.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe remanded the case for a week, fixing bail at \$500.

TRAVELLING WITHOUT TICKETS.

Five Chinese—three old men and two little boys—were charged with travelling from Canton to Hongkong on the s.s. *Ho Nam* without paying their fares.

Inspector Kent said defendants had come to the Colony with the intention of earning a living by begging alms.

Mr. J. R. Wood ordered the two boys to be sent back to Canton, and fined the three old men \$10 each, with the alternative of twenty days' hard labour.

STEALING PLATES.

A Chinese was charged with stealing two plates.

Inspector Kent stated that defendant was a coal cooler, who was out of work at the present moment. Defendant had informed him that he was compelled to commit the robbery because he was starving and wished to get some money with which to buy food. Defendant had only been in the Colony for six months. He had a friend living in Wanchai who would be able to help him.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till Tuesday for further enquiries.

ILLICIT OPIUM.

A Japanese woman and a Chinese man were charged with being in unlawful possession of 27 tael of prepared opium other than Government prepared opium.

The Japanese woman pleaded guilty, stating that the opium was given to her by the Chinese, who paid her \$5 to convey it to Canton. The Chinese, however, emphatically denied this. He said he was going on board the *Wa On*, and was following defendant at the time he was arrested.

Sergeant Fallon said he received information that a Japanese woman, followed by a Chinese male, would attempt to smuggle opium on board the *Wa On*. He kept watch for them, and when they arrived he had them arrested. When the Japanese woman was searched the opium was found underneath her clothing.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe discharged the Chinese male, as there was no evidence against him, and fined the Japanese woman \$1,000, with the alternative of six weeks' hard labour.

A ZEALOUS CONSTABLE.

Two Chinese women were charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of coal.

Defendants stated that they were engaged by a stranger to carry the coal, and were taking it to Ship Street when a *lukong* arrested them. He asked the women for some money in exchange for their freedom.

One of the women referred to the constable as *tau pei low* (a small-pox man).

His Worship: You must not call a constable *tau pei low*. All policemen are good. It is fortunate for you that you are new arrivals from the country, otherwise you would have got into serious trouble.

Inspector Sim: When I heard the story on Thursday night I was inclined to believe that there was something fishy in the constable's version. He was not on duty at the time; and no one ordered him to go on duty in plain clothes, but he did so. At the same time, I wish your Worship to understand that the women have brought forward the allegation that the constable asked for money for the first time today. They did not make it at the Police Station.

After further evidence Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe discharged defendants with a severe caution.

sent to the Soon Seng Company for signature, but they refused to sign it on two grounds—first, that Mr. Lo Siu Pak was only a clerk in the firm and had no authority to sign for the firm with their chop, which was not their contract chop, but the correspondence chop; and also, that the ship was not insured as good risk in local insurance companies.

After the plaintiffs had given evidence and certain of the witnesses for the defence had been called, Mr. Pollock, on behalf of the defendants, consented to judgment.

Judgment was then entered for plaintiffs, the ascertainment of the amount of damages payable by the defendants to the plaintiffs being referred to the Registrar. The defendants were also ordered to pay plaintiffs costs up to date.

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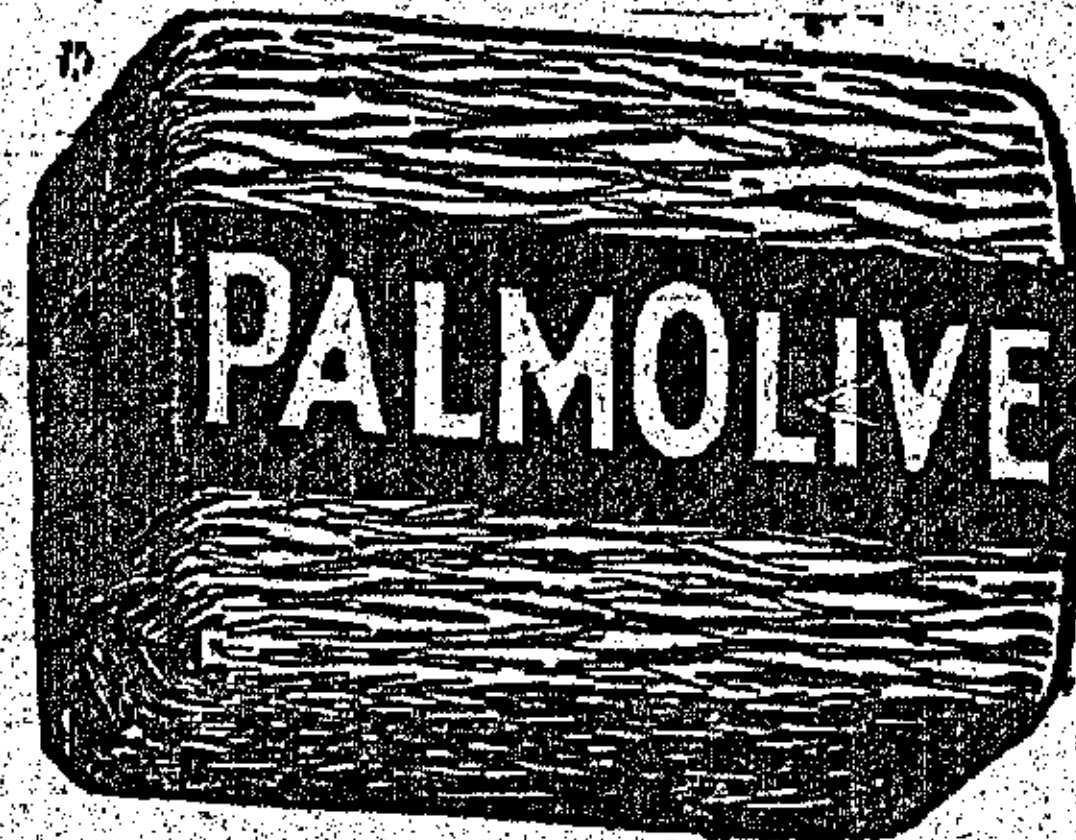
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INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 22nd instant, commencing at 4 P.M. The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Free. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. [2167]

LOST.

FOX TERRIER PUP about 3 months old. White body, black head and black spot middle of back. Reward, if required. [2168]

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that HOGG & KARANJIA, LTD., of Canton, have acquired the business carried on by KARANJIA & COMPANY, Hongkong, as from the first day of May, 1918, and that the name of the Company has been altered from HOGG & KARANJIA, LTD., to "HOGG, KARANJIA & CO., LTD." and that the said Company will in future carry on business both at Hongkong and Canton under the latter style. HOGG & KARANJIA, LTD. (Canton). KARANJIA & COMPANY (Hongkong). [2163]

WANTED.

SHROFF, with Security of about \$3,000. Apply in writing with references, if any, to— "S. P." Office. Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2161]

WANTED.

SHIPS SURGEON Wanted immediately for voyage to Calcutta. Apply stating terms to— Box No. 2148, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2148]

FOR SALE.

WE have always on hand large lots of **WOLFRAM ORE** for Sale. Buyers are cordially invited to apply to— Fook Yuen, 77, Des Voeux Road West, Hongkong, or Fook Wo Chong, Tobacco Firm, the Wai Lan Bridge, Canton, for particulars. **THE TUNG NAM MINING CO.** Hongkong. Hopkings, 19th June, 1918. [2168]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY,

the 28th day of June, 1918, at 3 P.M., at his Sales Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong,

The following **LEASEHOLD PROPERTY** situate at Victoria, Hongkong, viz:—

All those pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as the **REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION A OF INLAND LOT No. 905** and **THE REMAINING PORTION OF INLAND LOT No. 905** together with all the mesuages or buildings erected thereon respectively. Term 99 years. Estimated Area 20,400 and 20,000 Square Feet respectively. Proportions of Annual Crown Rent \$234.20 and \$336.43 respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Building, Ice House Street, Hongkong,

Solicitors for the Mortgagee or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, The Auctioneer, Hongkong, 14th June, 1918. [2142]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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TO LET.

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Apply to— **THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.** [28]

TO LET.

NO. 7, STEWART TERRACE, No. 93, THE PEAK.

Apply to— **LINSTEAD & DAVIS**, 3rd Floor Alexandra Buildings. [2068]

TO LET.

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INTIMATION

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DEATH.

ROBERTSON—On March 23rd, died of wounds received in action. C. T. F. Robertson, Major, Gordon Highlanders, late of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Singapore staff. [2104]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 101, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 22ND JUNE, 1918.

THE SINO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

The conclusion of Military and Naval Agreements between Japan and China has naturally caused some comment in both countries. In China this has taken the form of various wild rumours as to the contents of the Agreements and a general agitation against them, and in Japan of moderate criticisms of the Government for the methods employed in negotiating them. The Agreements themselves have not been published officially, the reason given for this being that they contain military secrets. The negotiations for their conclusion, also, were conducted in private, any mention of them in the Japanese Press being strictly forbidden, although the Chinese papers devoted columns to the subject, and no attempt appears to have been made to keep such papers out of Japan. At one point in the negotiations, however, the attempt to preserve strict secrecy broke down, and, curiously enough, over a matter which was of trivial importance—an agitation among the Chinese students in Japan, who were, of course, in receipt of their country's papers containing full information of the alleged course of the negotiations. These students, after forming societies and publishing pamphlets and holding meetings, for which they got into trouble with the police, commenced a movement for leaving the country. They ceased to attend the colleges where they were studying, and a considerable number of them actually left the country, while others prepared

to go over to America to continue their studies. This movement excited such general comment that the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Goro, thought it advisable to publish a statement on the negotiations proceeding between the two countries, in the course of which he denied that anything was contemplated which was in any way subversive of China's integrity or independence. The publication of this statement practically lifted the ban on any mention of the negotiations, which were, however, by then almost completed. Since the provisional signing of the Agreements by the military and naval delegates appointed by both sides, the Japanese Government has issued another statement, in which the reasons for the conclusion of the Agreements are given. First among these is the danger of enemy influence threatening the general peace and welfare of the Far East. To meet such a danger the two countries have definitely agreed upon certain measures of joint defence, and, although details cannot be published, it is officially announced that the Agreements contain no provisions calculated to serve any other objects. This, of course, is in answer to the rumours in the Chinese papers that the Agreements contained provisions similar to those embodied in the celebrated Group V. of the Treaty negotiated by the OKUMA Government. The Japanese Government, however, goes further than this general denial. No doubt influenced by the wide currency given to the rumours in the Chinese Press, it gives specific denials of some of the rumours as to the contents of the Agreements. Among the specific denials are that the Agreements contain any provisions for placing a Chinese military expedition under Japanese command, that Japan has obtained the right to construct fortresses at any point in Chinese territory which she chooses, that Japan assumes the control of Chinese railways, shipbuilding yards, and military arsenals, that she has been given the right of reorganizing the Chinese Police system, and that she has a free hand to work Chinese mines producing ores necessary in the manufacture of arms and ammunition. Further, the Japanese Government has published some official letters sent by Viscount Morono, the then Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Chinese Minister to Tokyo, from which it appears that the negotiations were entered into at the suggestion of the Chinese Government, which, apparently, demanded, or, at any rate, obtained, a promise from Viscount Morono that all Japanese troops in China for the purpose of joint defence should be withdrawn at the end of the war.

No doubt this explanation will fail to satisfy the more fervid critics of the so-called Japanese demands on China, yet it does not disagree with the most probable version of the provisions of the Agreements which has appeared in the Chinese papers. Of course, the objection may be raised that while the Agreements are nominally reciprocal, they are actually one-sided, since reciprocity in the carrying out of such Agreements demands that the military strengths of the two countries should be equal, which is not the case. Unlike Japan, China has made little if any advance in armaments during the last fifty years. Whether this is to be attributed to China's ineradicable pacifism, or to the slackness of central control, is an open question, but it may be argued that it is better for Japan to enter into some arrangement with China than that she should be forced into taking single-handed action, with all the semblance of aggression which such a course would involve. The Japanese papers—the chief of which, it may be noted, are somewhat severe critics of the Government—think there is nothing in the Agreements, according to the official statement, about which such strict secrecy was necessary, and they deplore the unfavourable atmosphere created by this secrecy, which allowed the Chinese Press to disseminate all sorts of absurd statements as to the Agreements. The denials, also, are found fault with on the ground that they are not complete, which gives the idea that there is some truth in the statements not denied. In this connection the point is raised of the period of the validity of the Agreements. The Chinese Government towards the end of April issued an official statement of the Agreements in which it was said that they would become invalid and ineffective on the conclusion of the war. Towards the end of May this statement

was repeated in an unofficial form, and it was added that the Convention will only be enforced when there is an actual enemy menace in the Far East. On this point the Japanese official statement is silent. As above noted, it states that any Japanese troops sent to China in accordance with the provisions of the Agreements will be withdrawn at the end of the war, but it says nothing as to the validity of the Agreements then ceasing. If we accept the Chinese official statement the value of the Agreements is rather remote; if the silence of the Japanese Government on this point is to be taken as meaning that the Agreements will remain in force after the war, then practically the Agreements mean the formation of an offensive and defensive military alliance between Japan and China which may have far-reaching consequences on the Far Eastern situation after the war is over.

Mr. Gordon Morris, of Messrs. Lester, Johnson & Morris, having volunteered for service in the Royal Flying Corps, left Shanghai for Home on June 15th.

Germans are still reported to be doing the vanishing trick from Tientsin, says the N. C. Daily News. Dormmuller and Hack left some weeks ago and the latter is reported to have reached Berlin. The latest to disappear are Benting and Wulff.

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony on Thursday:—Cerebro-spinal fever, 4 (4 deaths); bubonic plague, 6 (3 deaths); diphtheria, 1 (1 death); enteric fever, 2 (2 deaths). All the sufferers were Chinese.

The Germans are now being excluded from the Allied Concessions, Hankow, more completely than formerly, says the U. C. Post. Unless it is a matter of the first importance they cannot get a permit to enter. This is due to indignation over the bombing of the hospitals in France.

At the banquet of Y.M.C.A. workers at the Carlton Cafe, Shanghai, on June 15th, it was announced that the fund for the new building in Shanghai, for which \$250,000 must be raised during the next two weeks, had already received a good start. Mr. Liang Shih-yi and some friends have made a donation of Tls. 10,000; the British-American Tobacco Co., through its manager, Mr. Thos. F. Cobbs, has given \$10,000; the secretaries and teachers of the Y.M.C.A. have jointly given Tls. 2,500; Mr. David Gamble, a California professor who has been travelling in China, has given \$1,200.

Many Far Eastern residents will be interested to learn that the officer who was second-in-command of the *Vindictive* during the successful attempt to block the entrance to Zebrugge on April 23rd was Lieutenant-Commander R. R. Rosoman, R.N., who served on the China Station a few years ago and rendered distinguished service in putting down piracy on the West River, for which, we believe, he was mentioned in despatches, says the *Nagasaki Press*. Unfortunately, Lieut.-Commander Rosoman was severely wounded in the action at Zebrugge, being shot in the knee of one leg and having the ankle of the other splintered by another shot. Lieut.-Commander Rosoman, who is a brother of Mr. P. R. Rosoman, of Nagasaki, served in the South African War, for which he received the medal and clasp and has been on active service throughout the present war. He was serving on the armoured cruiser *Tauke* when that vessel was torpedoed and sunk in October, 1914, and was the only commissioned officer to escape death, being rescued with a few men from a raft after many hours' exposure in the North Sea.

THEIR MAJESTIES' SILVER WEDDING FUND.

7TH LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

Mrs. Ho Fook (2nd donation), Mrs. Litt, Mrs. Evan Jones, Mrs. Anger, Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. Moses, Mrs. Digby, Mrs. Goodban, Mrs. G. P. Curry, Mrs. Stubbings, Miss Eileen Stubbings, Mrs. J. Morris.	
Last list	\$5,793.50
7th list	430.34
	\$6,223.84

The list is now closed.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

PEKING, June 21st.
It is reported, on reliable authority, that the electoral members will elect Tuan Chi-jui as President if Tsu Sai-chang refuses the office. General Lok Wing-ting has wired Peking stating that the South-West Provinces will not be satisfied if the election of the new President is participated in only by Northerners.

MILITARY MATTERS.

General Lung Chai-kwong arrived at Tientsin yesterday.
Northern troops, recruited by Lung, will be sent to Fukien. Northern leaders wish to settle the unrest in the South-West before sending troops to Siberia.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, June 21st.
ARMIES RECALLED TO CANTON.
We are informed that several Kwangsi leaders have received orders from the Tsuchun to return with their men at once to Canton. It is said that these armies will be reformed and dispatched to Hunan.

A SUDDEN ALARM.
About 10 o'clock last night a bomb was thrown into the quarters of certain troops, causing considerable panic. No casualty has yet been reported.

THE YAN PING CITY.
The Magistrate of the Yan Ping district has reported that over 1,000 of Lung's troops have occupied an important position and are proceeding to attack the district city. The people are in great alarm.

CORRESPONDENCE. PARENT'S COMPLAINT AGAINST LOCAL SCHOOLS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Please allow me to trespass a little on the space of your valuable paper to refer to the vacation, etc., of the various Catholic Schools. Let me begin with the St. Mary's School, Kowloon (branch of the Italian Convent, Caine Road). To this school I would like to bring to notice three or four facts:

(1.)—Since the beginning of June it has been giving half-holidays daily (though it does not make the school-fees half the usual rate), and, besides, nothing is given to the children to do or to study at home. Why is this? As a pretence it is said that the holidays are on account of the sun at noon. Is not the heat greater at noon than at any other time?

(2.)—Pupils of the higher classes have to take 10 cents every Wednesday for cooking. Is heating ice-cream cooking? I should say not; still they call it so. Or they buy a few pounds of meat and teach other things, but after it is cooked none of the pupils gets a mouthful.

(3.)—Every month each scholar has, attached to their so-called bills, at least 50 or 60 cents for stationery. The children cannot give an account for this expenditure, and say they do not remember having taken anything. How is this?

(4.)—Why is there no weekly report now? I should say it is because injustice was done at the last distribution of prizes, and that too many protests were made. If this is not the case, I apologize for stating it.

After this school comes the St. Joseph's College. They usually give 7 weeks for summer holidays to the boys. Is it not too much? I should say it is. The parents of the scholars, would, I am sure, be very glad if the vacations were shortened. Lastly, as regards the school fees. The St. Joseph's College charge \$5 for the month of August, also, when the aforesaid month is an entire vacation. Some of the teachers would not allow their pupils to use books bought from outside. Is this by any means fair? Thanking you for your kindness in inserting this letter,—I am, etc.,

Z. Y. SOARES.

Kowloon, 21st June, 1918.

A CORRECTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Kindly permit me to contradict the statements, which appeared in your issue of to-day, to the effect that very large sums of money are kept in the Treasury and G.P.O., the fact being that practically no cash is kept overnight in the Treasury, while the G.P.O. holds only the comparatively small sum collected too late for payment into the bank of the day of receipt.—I am, yours very truly,

A. W. THOMSON.

Treasury, 21st June, 1918.

THE WAR.

GERMANS ATTACK RHEIMS.

ENEMY COMPLETELY DEFEATED.

GERMANS SUFFER APPALLING LOSSES.

FOOD CRISIS IN AUSTRIA.

GERMANY REPUDIATES PROMISE OF ASSISTANCE.

VISCOUNT GREY EXPLAINS LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Franco-Belgian front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH FRONT.

POST RECAPTURED.

LONDON, June 19th.
1.25 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided southward of Hebuterne.

We recaptured a post in the Vieux Berguin sector which we lost on June 10th.

The French repulsed an attempted raid in the Loere sector.

Hostile artillery were active in the Ancre Valley about Mericourt, also in the neighbourhood of Merris.

RAIDERS REPULSED.

LONDON, June 19th.
10.35 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided last night north-east of Bethune, capturing a few prisoners.

We repulsed raiders early this morning eastward of Hebuterne, with loss.

Our aeroplanes, despite the cloudy weather yesterday, carried out observation work. We destroyed 15 German machines in air fighting, and drove down five. Eight British machines are missing.

We dropped 19 tons of bombs in the day-time. Night work was impossible, owing to rain.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 19th.
10.35 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—French attacks early this morning in the north-eastern part of Villers-Cotterets wood failed. The assaults were repeated several times during the day and slightly pressed back our line eastward of Mont Gobert.

Our artillery and minethrowers strongly bombarded the positions near Rheims, and our infantry followed up, bringing in 50 prisoners.

UNNATURAL STILLNESS ON

BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, June 19th.
5.50 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—The unnatural stillness on the whole British front continues, but nobody doubts it is deceptive, for the enemy's renewed effort cannot much longer be delayed. No one pretends to know where he will strike, but the fact that he is bringing his last available man from Russia shows that he means big business. It is also proof of the fact, on which we hardly dare to base our hopes, namely, that he does not consider his numbers sufficient for the immense effort he intends to make.

LATEST CABLES.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

GERMANS ATTACK RHEIMS.

LONDON, June 20th.
4.50 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, states:—The Germans made their long-expected effort against Rheims last night with a view of buckling the loop already drawn round two-thirds of the city, and completing its capture.

The attack was delivered on a front of from twelve to thirteen miles from Vigny, at the foot of the hills bounding the plain west of the town, to La Pompele Fort, in the east. The Germans were already in the suburbs north-west and north between St. Brice and Bethune.

In addition to defeating the main attacks the French had the best of the fighting among the outlying houses of the city, the Germans blundering in the dark against cleverly-masked defences in the ruins. The Germans had been sniffing round the city during the past fortnight in the hope of capturing it without a frontal attack, and probably decided to attack at night, realising that a reception was awaiting them in the streets in the day-time.

COMPLETE DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY.

PARIS, June 20th.

The attack on Rheims was a heavy and complete defeat of the enemy, who counted upon surprising the French with the veritable deluge of gas-shells which preceded the attack. The line nowhere gave way. The Germans' losses were appalling.

Libert's comments on the affair shows that the enemy will never be able to break through when the French reserves are available, and that the strategy of Generalissimo Foch is beginning to bear fruit.

Le Temps, however, regards the abortive attempt against Rheims as a big local operation, and thinks it may be a wily move on the part of the enemy to precede its big operations by local actions on a more or less extended scale on another part of the line to that chosen for the main operation.

EARLIER CABLES.

A QUIET DAY.

PARIS, June 20th.
2.15 a.m.

A *communiqué* states:—The day was quiet.

During June 18th six German aeroplanes were brought down, and ten tons of bombs were dropped on railway stations, etc., in the region of Villers-Franqueux, Favrolles and Fismes.

AMERICAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 20th.
2.50 a.m.

An American official report states:—Gas was extensively used in Woivre and Lorraine.

Our patrols crossed the Marne and brought back prisoners. Four Americans are missing.

We repulsed, with loss, an attempted raid in Woivre.

Our aviators successfully bombed the railway and yards at Conflans at night on June 18th.

ENEMY SORELY TRIED.

PARIS, June 19th.

A *communiqué* states:—At six o'clock last evening, the Germans launched a violent artillery preparation on the whole of the Rheims front from the region of Vigny to east of La Pompele. The enemy attacked at nine o'clock last evening between these two points.

We resisted with full success the assault of the enemy, whom our counterfire sorely tried.

STRUGGLE ENDS IN FAVOUR OF FRENCH.

Between Vigny and Ormes German "storm" troops, stopped by our fire, had to fall back several times on their lines or departure, and, finally, could not reach our positions. The struggle around Rheims also ended in our favour.

Germans who succeeded in penetrating the wood north-east of Sillery were driven out by our counter-attacks.

Prisoners taken in the region of Rheims declared that the city, which was attacked by three divisions, was to be taken at night-time, at all costs.

ENEMY SUSTAINS HEAVY LOSSES.

LATER.

In amplification of the above a *communiqué* states:—On the periphery of Rheims violent fighting occurred, in which the enemy sustained heavy losses and were everywhere repulsed.

East of Rheims the struggle also ended in our favour.

GERMANS RENEW ATTACK.

PARIS, June 19th.

A *communiqué* states:—The Germans last night attacked from the region of Vigny to east of La Pompele. The French resisted most successfully.

GERMAN SOLDIERS SUFFER FROM HUNGER.

LONDON, June 19th.
7.15 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, states:—Letters and diaries found on dead Germans and prisoners in the last offensive show that the German soldier, despite his victory, is in anything but a triumphant mood. What interests the writers is not the capture of French towns, but the sacking of French grocers' shops. As the battle progresses complaints of hunger and short rations are more frequent, coupled with jeremiads about the toughness of the French resistance, the terrible losses and the receding prospect of relief.

GERMAN HOSPITALS CANNOT BE COMPARED WITH FRENCH.

One diary describes the sacking of villages and shops. Referring to a visit to an abandoned French hospital the writer remarks that the German hospitals cannot compare with them. "Sick and wounded are ten times better treated in the enemy's hospitals than in ours. With them everything is so clean and bandages are made of gauze, whereas with us they are made of paper."

German women not infrequently write to their husbands at the front, urging them to steal for them what they are unable to buy at home.

GERMAN DESCRIPTION OF FIGHTING.

The German soldiers' description of the fighting is not very cheerful reading. A Prussian infantryman, writing from on June 8th, says, "We have ceased to advance because the French resist too strongly. Our losses have become very heavy, only a few companies being left of my division. It is impossible to count them."

A wounded soldier who was engaged in the Chateau Thierry sector, writes, "My battalion was used up in three days, and has been put into the reserve. Before us are mostly Americans, but before it was the British and French and blacks from Madagascar."

An officer wrote on June 5th, "Our attack was fruitless in consequence of the enemy's terrible machine-gun fire. Among our adversaries we have seen the British, Africans, French and Americans."

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A GERMAN REPORT DISPROVED.

PARIS, June 19th.

As showing the want of veracity in the German *communiqué*, the Germans lost 48 aeroplanes on the Western Front on June 2nd and 49 on June 9th and 10th, while they acknowledged only 10 and eight, respectively.

The British brought down 33 out of these 49.

The French in January lost 26 aeroplanes compared with the Germans' 78. In February the figures were 18 French and 79 German; in March, 50 and 166; in April, 46 and 130; and in May 60 and 356.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY CRAFT IMPRISONED AT ZEEBRUGGE AND OSTEND.

LONDON, June 19th.

In the House of Commons, Dr. MacNamara stated that the recent operations at Zeebrugge and Ostend were more successful than were at first supposed. Twenty-one destroyers and a large number of submarines and numerous auxiliary craft are penned in within Bruges docks and the canal, where they are being constantly bombed.

HORRIBLE EXPERIENCES IN GERMAN SUBMARINE.

LONDON, June 19th.
3.40 p.m.

A neutral correspondent gives harrowing details in connection with the destruction of one of the largest and most recent German submarines near Zeebrugge lately. A submarine struck a mine, and from the crew of 40 only two survived on reaching the surface after a terrible struggle with death for an hour-and-a-half in twenty fathoms below the surface. Several of the crew committed suicide, having lost all hope of leaving the boat alive. The only chance of escaping was to force open the conning-tower and forward hatches and trust to the compression of air in one part of the vessel to force each man like a torpedo to the surface. The air pressure in the submarine became so terrible that the grey majority of the Germans could not keep their mouths closed. The compressed air shot them to the surface, but scarcely had they reached sea level when the pressure of air burst their lungs, and with a brood-curdling yell 20 sank like stones. The two survivors described the yell as the most horrible noise imaginable. The shrieks attracted the attention of the crew of a British trawler, who hastened to save life.

The condition of the survivors showed that the experiences in the submarine had been most terrible.

RETURN OF REAR-ADMIRAL HALSEY.

LONDON, June 20th.

Rear-Admiral Halsey has returned to the command of the Grand Fleet.

THE DUTCH SOCIALIST SUSPECT.

LONDON, June 20th.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, interviewed, expressed his indignation at Capt. Tupper's treatment in Sweden. All branches of the Union are passing resolutions calling upon the Government to prevent M. Branting from attending the Labour Conference in London. The Union also objected to the visit of M. Troelstra. According to the newspapers the authorities will not allow M. Troelstra to land.

It is officially stated that M. Troelstra's visit to England has been postponed.

Italian Front.

LONDON, June 20th.

It is officially stated that M. Troelstra's visit to England has been postponed.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

BOHEMIANS EXPLAIN THEIR SURRENDER.

LONDON, June 20th.

Correspondents on the Italian front state that numbers of Bohemians who surrendered explained their action by producing proclamations dropped by Italian airmen announcing that Italy had adopted the cause of the Czech-Slovaks as a nation, and inviting them to rally round the national cause.

EARLIER CABLES.

AUSTRIANS EXPECTED ITALIANS TO SURRENDER.

LONDON, June 19th.
5.00 a.m.

An Italian semi-official report, in detailing at length the heroism of the various units, mentions the Northumberland Fusiliers, the Sherwood Foresters, the Warwickshires and the Oxford and Bucks Infantry, who resisted magnificently on the front lines which were destroyed by the bombardment and even after the enemy had passed, and counter-attacked with such impetus that they re-established the situation.

Altogether the Sixth Italian Army and its French and British contingents sustained an attack by fifteen divisions. Captured enemy reports show that the Austrians were ordered to advance at all costs, "because the Italians will surrender in masses," and they express surprise at the splendid resistance.

One report says "the situation is most desperate. Units are mixed up, ammunition is wanting, and the attack is enormously difficult."

Captured enemy officers are unanimous in declaring the offensive has failed.

POSITION HIGHLY SATISFACTORY.

LONDON, June 19th.
4.30 p.m.

The position on the Italian front after 41 days' fighting is generally regarded as highly satisfactory. The initial Austrian gains are gradually being reduced by local counter-attacks. For example, the Austrians now hold only one-third of Montello heights.

The main Austrian effort is between Montello and the sea, the object being to push on to the plains and take Treviso. There is no indication so far that this aim will be realised, for the Italians possess plenty of unused reserves and are fighting well.

ONE-THIRD OF MONTELO HELD BY ENEMY.

LONDON, June 19th.
3.30 p.m.

The Austrians hold only one-third of Montello.

ITALIAN THRUSTS.

LONDON, June 19th.
7.55 p.m.

An Italian official report states:—At night-time on Monday and yesterday the enemy did not renew the attack from the Asiago Plateau to Montello.

We completely repulsed partial actions in the Grappa and Montello regions.

We carried out thrusts on the Asiago Plateau, where the Allied detachments captured scores of prisoners.

Our unceasing pressure shortened the front opened by the enemy southward of the Monte Belluno railway, and our deadly concentrations of artillery fire are not giving any truce to the enemy masses on the battlefield or moving in the back areas.

After a quiet morning on the Piave yesterday, the battle broke out furiously in the afternoon, and the enemy's fresh attempt to cross to the right bank from San Andrea to Candelo was repulsed.

ENEMY DEFENDING DESPERATELY.

On the embankments of the river between Candelo and Fossalta our strenuous defence tried the enemy sorely, and his impetus was broken by our infantry's unshaken valor.

Equally intense on a vaster front the struggle raged in the Fossalta sector, south-eastward of Meolo and northward of Caposile. The enemy, followed up by us, defended himself desperately, and in every yard of the theatre there were epic struggles.

Italian and Allied aeroplanes were participating, dropping 15,000 kilos of bombs and firing tons of thousands machine-gun rounds upon vulnerable targets offered by the troops, which were forced into a narrow space on the right bank.

AUSTRIAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 19th.
6.35 p.m.

A wireless Austrian official report states:—Von Horowitz's southern wing in a steady advance obtained fresh advantages on the Fossalta Canal and crossed at some points.

The Italians are staking everything to stop our advance. Prisoners were taken from numerous units. Most stubborn attacks, especially on both sides of the Oderzo-Treviso Railway, broke down, with heavy losses.

Archduke Joseph's divisions pierced several Italian lines near Sovilla, at the southern foot of Montello. Our gains between the Piave and the Brenta, and south-eastward of Asiago were again subjected to bitter assaults. Despite great sacrifices the enemy was unable to obtain an advantage anywhere. The Italians repeatedly but fruitlessly advanced on Doszulto.

THE CARNAGE ON THE PIAVE.

LONDON, June 19th.
7.40 a.m.

The Germans are beginning to find excuses for the Austrian failure.

The *Berner Tagblatt*, the unofficial organ of the German Embassy at Bern, declares that Austria had not the slightest interest in extending her occupation of Italian territory. The simultaneous assault on the whole front was merely meant to prevent the Italians from sending new divisions to help France. A telegram from Milan says the carnage of the Piave is horrifying, the current carrying thousands of corpses, with broken barges and blood-spattered pontoons.

A captured Austrian Major said he was the only survivor of a battalion which crossed the river.

NO CHANGE ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, June 20th.
12.50 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at Italian Headquarters, telegraphing on June 18th, states:—There is no change on the British front.

Further particulars of the attack on our right division show that an early morning mist helped the enemy and rendered difficult our fire. They advanced in great number, carrying flamethrowers, after a heavy bombardment of the front line with gas and the second line with shrapnel. Our machine-gunning stopped them dead on the left flank, but on the right the enemy managed to enter some 150 yards of our front trenches. The line was gallantly restored in the afternoon by Yorkshire troops.

One of our officers, commanding an advanced post, after losing all his men, succeeded in killing two machine-gun teams, captured the guns and turned them on the enemy.

At one time the enemy penetrated to the Battalion Headquarters on the right, and the Commanding Officer collected the personnel, cook, etc., and drove them out, capturing 26 prisoners, machine-guns and a flamethrower.

In the original attack on our left the only party who got in were ten Austrians. All were promptly killed.

ENEMY UNHEEDS LOSSES.

The battle is continuing bitterly. The enemy in order to preserve some initial advantages gained unheeds the immense losses which our rifles and guns and arm men have been inflicting for five days.

Our prisoners are now 9,011.

Our captures include many guns and several hundred machine-guns, while 50 enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

Only two Italian or Allied machines have not returned.

NO CHANGE ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, June 19th.
11.55 p.m.

A British Italian official report states:—The situation on the British front is unchanged.

Our artillery carried out bombardments and a harassing fire.

The enemy's artillery were inactive.

We have now captured seven guns.

There has been heavy fighting on the Piave front.

The enemy made little, if any, progress yesterday.

The river is in flood, and many of the enemy's bridges were washed away.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIAN FOOD CRISIS.

GERMAN PROMISE TO SUPPLY GRAIN DENIED.

AMSTERDAM, June 20th.

Telegrams from Vienna and from Berlin show that the Austrian food crisis is reaching a climax. Count Ludwig Paul, the Austrian Food Minister, interviewed on the subject of the reduction of the bread ration, said only the most deployable circumstances compelled the drastic measure. Home and Roumania supplies were exhausted, Bessarabia was inaccessible, and requisitions in Hungary, unfortunately, were without result. He hoped that further reductions would be avoidable and that the population would endure till the new harvest.

Meetings of the Vienna City Council and the Labour Council protested most vigorously against the reduction. The latter renewed the demand for a speedy general peace, and the former demanded that the Government negotiate afresh with Hungary and Germany, especially the latter, with a view of securing at least potatoes, and telegraphed the Hungarian Food Minister and Bavarian Premier, also the German Government, requesting old potatoes.

Premier Seidler told a Socialist deputation that everything imaginable had been done to avoid a reduction of the bread ration. Austria's stocks of beef were exhausted, and she was dependent upon imports from Ukraine and Bessarabia, but the deliveries had been interrupted. He hoped Germany would furnish consignments of food in accordance with agreements made last May.

Premier Seidler promised to expedite the harvest most speedily. A semi-official Berlin agency appends to the report of the Seidler statement a note that a supply of bread and grain from Germany is out of the question.

A decree was issued at Vienna yesterday instituting Government control of the new harvest, similarly as in Germany and Hungary. It is explained that this is necessary because Austria is entering the new harvest year without any stocks whatsoever and must obtain grain in the speediest manner.

The *Berlin Tagblatt* says that Count Ludwig Paul, the Austrian Food Minister, and the War Food Department, and adds:—It is declared authoritatively that Germany never promised to supply grain to Austria from her own stocks. Germany herself has been compelled to reduce the bread ration. The promise to supply Ukraine grain is admitted, but Germany is not responsible for the difficulties regarding delivery.

THE BULGARIAN SITUATION.

AMSTERDAM, June 20th.

The German papers are uneasy over the situation in Bulgaria and say the change in the Ministry is regrettable, especially as M. Malinoff is a Russophile. They declare the crisis is due to the food troubles, in addition to dissatisfaction with the Bukarest Peace.

THE ROSCIUSKO CELEBRATIONS.

AMSTERDAM, June 20th.

In the Prussian Lower House the Minister for the Interior said that in consequence of the celebrations in honour of Kosciusko during the susceptibilities of the German population, such celebration will be prohibited in Poland in war time.

CABINET ON HOME AFFAIRS.

A SUBSIDIARY BODY.

LONDON, June 20th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, in explaining the creation of another Cabinet for Home Affairs, said it was simply intended to appoint a Committee to handle a definite set of questions, the ultimate authority remaining with the War Cabinet.

Lord Curzon, amplifying this in the House of Lords, said the Committee would consist of members connected with the principal Home Departments, meeting at least once a week, under the presidency of the Home Secretary, Sir George Cave. All domestic questions requiring the co-operation of more than one department would be referred to the Committee, which would be empowered to decide on behalf of the Cabinet, but larger questions of policy would be referred, at the Chairman's discretion, to the War Cabinet.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

JAPAN'S INTENTIONS.

LONDON, June 20th.

The *Times* correspondent at Tokyo, telegraphing on June 15th, states that there was a heavy fall in the Stock Exchange on circulation of the rumour that a special session of the Diet had been summoned to determine that Japan take all steps to counter the German efforts.

BOLSHEVIST GOVERNMENT OVERTHROWN.

LONDON, June 20th.

BILIOUSNESS.

There are many causes of this complaint, but they all spring from a disordered liver which does not properly fulfil its functions, especially in a warm climate, when it becomes sluggish in its action. The bile is turned from its proper channel, and enters the blood, and the person so affected is demoralised throughout his entire system.

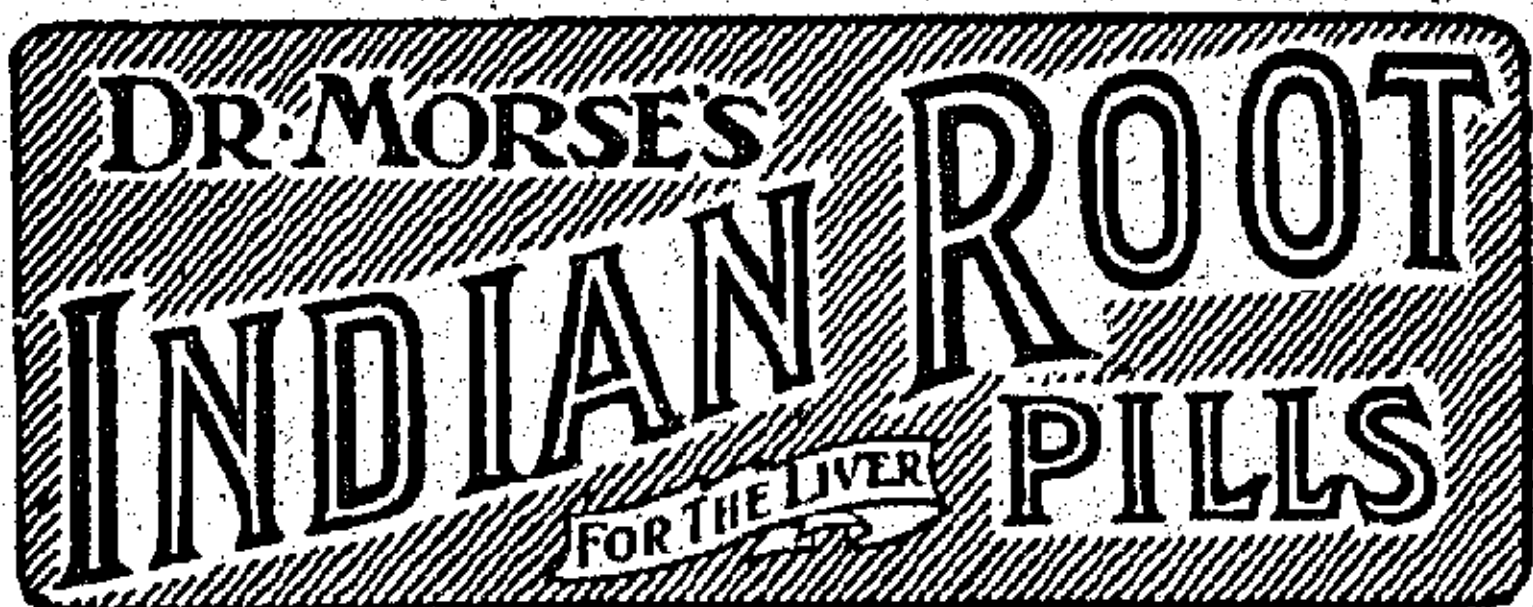


"They Reach the Liver."

The presence of biliary poison in the blood upsets the entire digestive system, and is the chief cause of sick headaches. It also causes dull pains and uneasiness in the right side and shoulder blade, a bitter taste in the mouth, sudden dizziness on rising, spots floating before the eyes, furred tongue, bad breath, bowels loose one day and constipated the next. All or any of these symptoms may accompany the bilious condition, and while so affected life is scarcely worth living.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS relieve this trouble speedily. They open the clogged up system, purify the blood, and cleanse the stomach, causing the human mechanism to work smoothly and easily. On the first appearance of bilious symptoms a dose of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills should be taken, and much unnecessary suffering will be avoided. These pills are compounded to meet the general requirements of man, woman, and child, and the dose must therefore be regulated to suit each individual constitution. They are a safe and reliable remedy for old and young, weak and strong.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.



For Sale by WATKINS, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 60 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by THE W. H. COMSTOCK CO., Ltd., Sole Proprietors 21, Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SHIPPING AND SHIPBUILDING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

LONDON, June 20th.

A report has been published of the Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to consider the position of shipping and shipbuilding industries after the war.

After reviewing the situation created by the war, including the heavy financial burdens to which the British shipping industry has been subjected in the interest of the conduct of the war, but, as the Committee declares, the demand for shipping after the war will probably be greater than if there had been no war, while we shall be left with a mercantile marine quite inadequate to meet our needs. It will be necessary to make the restoration of our mercantile marine a first charge on our national resources.

The recommendations of the Committee, which are unanimous, include the following:—The early removal of Government control of shipping; vessels still required for Government purposes should be chartered at market rates, and any advantage enjoyed by foreign shipowners regarding rates should cease at the termination of the war, if not earlier; immediate steps should be taken to bring the Government rates paid to British shipowners to a level ensuring a reasonable return on the vessels built at the present prices.

The Report proceeds:—We consider no peace to be satisfactory which does not enforce the surrender of enemy shipping and inflict drastic and exemplary punishment for the enemy's crimes at sea.

LATEST CABLES.

The enemy countries should be required, as a condition of peace, to surrender to the Allies all their merchant shipping, whether in enemy or neutral ports, at the close of hostilities; to forfeit all ships laid up since the outbreak of hostilities in the ports of countries that have become involved in the war or have broken off diplomatic relations with them; to restore to the Allies all Allied shipping that may have come into their possession since the outbreak of hostilities. Shipping thus taken over from the enemy should be utilised as far as possible to assist demobilisation, and to release for trade a proportion of the Allied shipping absorbed in transport work. When the demobilisation is completed all unsold enemy vessels should be sold by auction in the various countries; the proceeds being treated as part of a common war indemnity to be paid by the enemies. If such an arrangement is possible we think that a scheme of distribution of enemy tonnage among the Allies in some rough proportion to the losses sustained by the individual Allied countries would offer many advantages, otherwise enemy vessels should be sold by auction in various countries to the highest bidder of Allied nationality, acting on behalf of the Allied interests. A condition of sale should prevent the re-transfer of vessels to enemy interests for such a period as restrictions may be imposed on the enemy's shipping trade generally.

The Committee declares it is essential that at the conclusion of peace we be prepared to complete annually not less than two million tons of net merchant shipping, makes recommendations on the subject, declares the Government control of construction should cease immediately after the war, and urges that even during the war facilities be afforded to builders to construct liner tonnage to owners' own designs, with such limitations as are necessary to ensure a rapid output of large carrying capacity.

The Committee recommends it to be desirable after the war to relax considerably the present licensing system as regards the transfer of vessels to enemy flags.

The report says that special restrictions on building for Germans or transfers to the German flag would be useless unless all the Allies, including the United States, act similarly and are prepared to exert pressure on neutrals in the matter. If the Allies decide to take such measures during the early reconstruction period the building of ships in the Empire for enemy owners and transfers to enemy flags should be prohibited for such time as these measures are enforced. The same result as far as this country is concerned could be largely attained by the British shipbuilders and shipowners themselves in giving preference to all flags over enemy flags, both respecting building and transfers.

As regards conference agreements the report comments upon the too common evasions and subterfuge on the part of the Germans, who observed the agreements only as far as it paid them to do so, but concludes that it would be inexpedient to prohibit conference arrangements. The Committee says that German shipping was the spearhead of German aggression. It was used to further German aims, especially in the Near and Middle East, equatorial Africa, South and Central America, and in the Far East.

As regards coasting and inter-imperial trades the Committee recommends the strict application to all foreign ships calling at British ports of all safety and health requirements imposed on British shipping. The report says restriction of the employment of foreign seamen on British ships is undesirable, but the master should be a natural-born British subject. The Committee doubts the expediency of the general exclusion of foreign flags from coasting and inter-imperial trades, and does not support the Dominions' Royal Commission's recommendations of subsidised mail services and mail subsidies being subject to certain freight conditions.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. VISCOUNT GREY BREAKS LONG SILENCE.

LONDON, June 19th.

Viscount Grey of Faldoon has broken his prolonged silence in political affairs by publishing a pamphlet written on May 11th, explaining the concise terms of some of the essentials of a League of Nations.

Viscount Grey begins by showing that the first condition of the League is that it must be adopted with earnestness, and that condition, he maintains, is present as regards the United States. It is or will be as regards all the Allies, while among our enemies Austria has publicly shown a disposition to accept the proposal, and probably welcomes it genuinely, though secretly, as a safeguard not only against old enemies but against Prussian domination. Small States, belligerent and neutral, must, he thinks, naturally join the League as a safeguard against aggression. As regards Germany, when and where the recent military successes and the ascendancy of Prussian militarism have silenced advocates of anything but force, she will have to be convinced that force does not pay, and that the aims and policy of her military rulers inflict intolerable suffering upon her. Till Germany feels this to be true, a League of Nations in the sense intended by President Wilson will be impossible, for a League such as President Wilson desires must include Germany.

The second condition is that the Governments and people of the States who are willing to found the League must understand clearly that it will impose a limitation upon the national action of each and may entail some inconvenient obligations. The stronger nations must forego the right to make their interests prevail against the weaker States by force before a settlement by a conference of conciliation or arbitration has been tried. The obligation is that if any nation refuses to observe this limitation and rejects peaceful methods and resorts to force, then the other nations must use their combined economic or military and naval force against it. Anything less than this will be valueless.

Viscount Grey tells the story of an African Chief who protested against paying taxes, saying that before the British came he could get all he wanted by raiding his neighbour, and as for protection he was quite ready to protect his tribe from similar raids. After this war, will the view of the great States, asks Viscount Grey, be that of the African Chief or of the individuals of what we call civilised nations?

Viscount Grey emphasises that with science and inventions war is getting more terrible and more destructive. He mentions poison-gas, attacking undefended towns from the sea and big cities from the air, which were first adopted by Germany, who thus forced reprisals. What will a war twenty years hence be like? If there is to be a concentrated preparation for more war the researches of science will be harnessed devoted to discover methods whereby the human race can be destroyed. Even the Germans are not blind to this, but as far as Viscount Grey sees their rulers propose to avoid future wars by establishing a domination by Germany for ever. But peace never can thus be secured, because the idea is impracticable, unfair and abortive.

Viscount Grey is of opinion that the establishment and maintenance of a League of Nations is more important and more essential to a secure peace than any actual terms that may conclude this war, for the best terms will be of little value unless the future relations of the States are based upon something that will prevent a recurrence of militarism. Nations, like individuals, must learn by experience, or suffer, indeed, nations have come to a great crisis where it will be a case of learn or perish. The United States and the Allies cannot save the world from militarism unless Germany learns the lesson thoroughly and completely, and they will not save the world or even themselves by a complete victory over Germany until they, too, have learned and can apply the lesson that militarism has become the deadly enemy of mankind.

STATE CONTROL OF COMMODITIES.

LAST YEAR'S SAVINGS.

LONDON, June 20th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, speaking on the report stage of the Vote of Credit, justified State control of various commodities. He said the country had saved £20,000,000 last year by taking over the wool clip in co-operation with the Dominions. The Ministry of Munitions had reduced the cost of the 18-pound guns by £200 since 1915, the 4.2 howitzer by £335, howitzer shells by 40/- each, despite the rise in wages and cost of materials. If the 1915 price had still been paid for ammunition for these two weapons the cost would have been another £25,000,000. The heads of the War Office, Admiralty and Munitions contracting departments were forming themselves into a Committee, with Lord Celyn as Chairman, and useful results are expected.

U.S. NAVY TO BE INCREASED

LONDON, June 19th.

The House of Representatives has approved of the permanent increase of the United States Navy from 131,435, which has already passed the Senate.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE. THE INDICTMENT.

LONDON, June 19th.

The hearing of the charge against Sir Joseph Jonas, a well-known Sheffield steel manufacturer, was resumed at Bow Street this morning.

The indictment also included Charles Alfred Vernon and other persons unknown.

Sir John Muir, prosecuting, said that towards the end of 1913, at the request of Sir Joseph Jonas, Vernon, whose name was formerly Hahn, obtained from a foreman at Messrs. Vickers named Zischang important information regarding the Vickers' new works, which, apparently, Sir Joseph Jonas communicated to his friend Paul von Gontard, resident in Berlin, where he was connected with armament works.

The case was adjourned till June 29th.

CLAPHAM ELECTION.

PRIME MINISTER'S LETTER.

LONDON, June 19th.

The Prime Minister, in a letter to Mr. Greer, the Coalition candidate for Clapham, who is being opposed, says the only issue at present is national unity in the resolve to subordinate everything to winning the war. The Germans are bent on undermining the morale of the Allies by promoting dissension and distrust behind the lines. We have got to show that until the attempt of an unscrupulous military oligarchy to impose its despotism on the world has been definitely defeated, nothing can turn us aside from our goal. Only through winning can we realise the ideals of freedom for which we entered the war.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

THE CZECHO-SLOVAKS.

LONDON, June 19th.

The Times' Correspondent at Stockholm says the Czecho-Slovaks, who are troubling the Lenin Government, number 150,000, of whom 90,000 are in the Penza, Don and Kuban districts, the remainder being in Siberia.

FOOD SITUATION IN CENTRAL EMPIRES.

LONDON, June 19th.

That the food situation is becoming worse in Austria and Germany is evidenced by a reduction of the bread ration in Vienna by half, namely, to 90 grammes per head daily, and by the increase in the price of grain in Germany.

Forward, declares that the dearth of living has already produced a vast amount of discontent, and the paper points out that the English grain prices compare favourably with the grain prices in Germany.

BRITISH MISSION IN SOUTH AMERICA.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, June 19th.

Sir Maurice de Bunsen, British Mission has received a most enthusiastic welcome, the crowd shouting "Long live Great Britain" and "Long live the Entente."

BULGARIAN COALITION MINISTRY.

AMSTERDAM, June 20th.

A message from Sofia states that the Democratic leader, M. Malinoff, who is designated for the Premiership by a large majority of the Opposition, has begun negotiations for the formation of a Coalition Ministry.

RELIEF WORK IN PALESTINE APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

LONDON, June 19th.

The Press Bureau announces:—The Syria and Palestine Relief Fund needs £100,000 more for 1918. The fund is playing a great part in reconstruction in Syria and Palestine by the British administration, which has already achieved remarkable results in remedying the conditions due to the ruthlessness of the Turks, namely, terrible starvation and disease, especially in Lebanon, where there have been over 150,000 deaths. The work of the Fund consists of, firstly, the distribution of food and clothing to a thousand refugees and those unable to earn a livelihood; secondly, medical relief; thirdly, the care of children, including numberless orphans; fourthly, providing employment.

THE GERMAN "COLONIES." RETENTION URGED.

LONDON, June 19th.

The New Zealand Premier, Mr. Massey, in a speech at the British Empire Producers' luncheon, emphasised the paramount importance of retaining the German colonies, also the necessity after the war of the prohibition of commercial, financial, social and political activities of enemy aliens within the Empire. He urged the adoption of Imperial fiscal preference, including preference for British ships between Empire ports, and added that there should be generous treatment of Allied trade.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 21st.

The silver market is steady.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.S.



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

Itching Burning White Scales Around Little Girl's Eyelids and Over Nose. Cuticura Healed.

Above are extracts from a signed statement recently received from Mrs. Marion Daish, 21, Kimbolton Road, Copnor, Portsmouth, Eng., July 20, 1916.

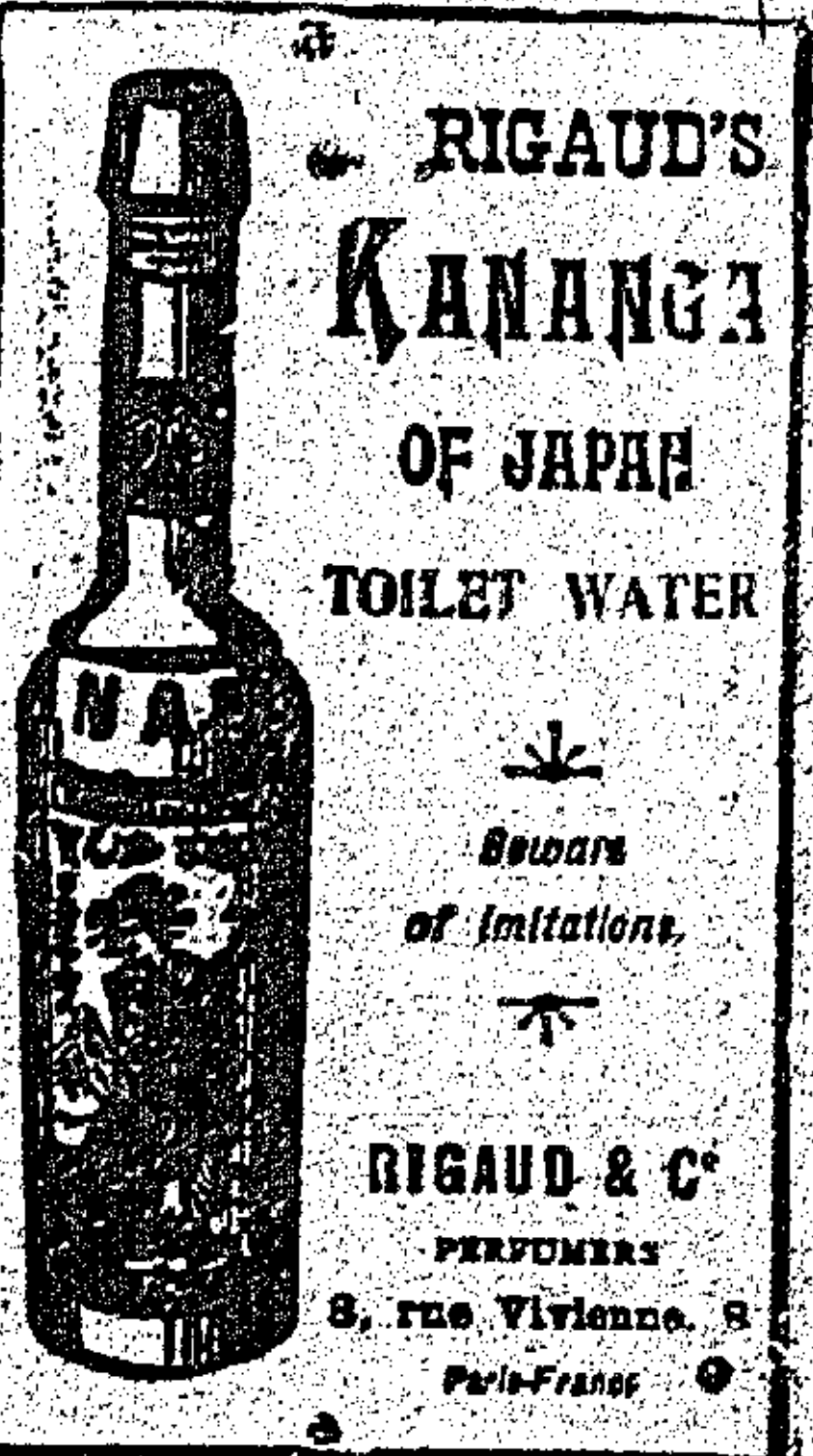
You may rely on Cuticura to care for your skin, scalp, hair and hands. Use Cuticura Soap to cleanse and purify the pores and Cuticura Ointment to soften, soothe and heal the first signs of pimples, blotches, redness, roughness or dandruff. Besides, the Soap has no superior for all purposes of the toilet and nursery.

Samples Free by Post. (Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal.) Address: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.



MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies have kept a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. All Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, or post free, MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.



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Daimler
The Daimler Company, Ltd.
Coventry

Commercial Vehicles

BEFORE THE WAR the Daimler Commercial Chassis was a pronounced favourite amongst Commercial users. It was the accepted standard of all the leading Corporations, Carrying Companies, and Commercial Houses.

DURING THE WAR, under the most trying and unforeseen conditions, its reputation has been further enhanced, the Daimler Sleeve Valve Engine proving its superiority in reliability and endurance over all other types.

AFTER THE WAR orders will be executed in rotation. Prospective users are invited to make their enquiries and investigations early.

Bottled History
is a phrase that can truthfully be applied to

JOHNNIE WALKER

Every bottle sold to-day has been maturing during the past six, ten or twelve years as follows:

JOHNNIE WALKER, "White" Label, Over 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER, "Red" Label, Over 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER, "Black" Label, Over 15 years old.

Guaranteed same Quality throughout the World.

To safeguard these ages our policy for the future is the policy of the past. First and foremost to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality.

To be obtained from the Sole Agents for China: CALDECK, MACGREGOR & CO., Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, etc.
JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., Scotch Whisky Distillers, Kilmarnock, Scotland.

Born 1820. Still going strong.

20,000 DOCTORS
are recommending

PLASMON
ALL NOURISHMENT COCOA

Because

It yields a delicious beverage containing ALL the constituents able to support Life.

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(WILFRED & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"KAIFONG"	On 22nd June, 2 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"HUIH"	On 23rd June, 9 A.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"TAMING"	On 23rd June, 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNGKIANG"	On 25th June, Noon.
CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"KUEIHOW"	On 26th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 27th June, 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILED AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at WOOSENG.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 36

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RET. EN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... | Capt. J. W. Evans | FRIDAY, 28th June, at 1 P.M.
"HAIHAN" ... | Capt. A. E. Hodgins | TUESDAY, 2nd July, at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier)

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFHAIR & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamer have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID BASSON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
to	at	Sta. from COLOMBO	1917	1917
COLOMBO	Noon			

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTERHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at MARSEILLES, calling about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines. Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU 16,000 tons, SUN. 23rd June 11 A.M. KANAGAWA MARU 12,600 tons, Mon. 24th June 11 A.M.	
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ARI MARU 12,500 tons, SAT. 20th July 11 A.M. TANGO MARU 13,500 tons, SAT. 17th Aug. 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS. IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

† Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† KATORI MARU ... Fri., 19th July, at 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORE, Manager.

Telephone 292 and 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	21,000	MON., 24th June.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	TUES., 16th July.
KORRA MARU	20,000	TUES., 18th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	TUES., 27th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,400	July 12th.
ANYO MARU	18,800	Sept. 6th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the OCEANIC PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 1274 and 1275. T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available for two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available for six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

TELEPHONE 740.

J. TOURTET, Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"CANADA MARU" ... WED'DAY, 26th June, at Noon.
"MANILA MARU" ... WED'DAY, 17th July, at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the BOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf

Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 23rd June, at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 4th July, at 9 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager
No. 1, Queen's Building

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,800 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" July 31st. "CHINA" August 31st.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

Prince's Buildings.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Ice House Street. Tel. 1342.

